12/84 S5775-2(U) A

BLMI REPORT
NO. 22 FY 1984

NEW YORK STATE
FISCAL YEAR 1985

ANNUAL LABOR AREA REPORT

STATE OF NEW YORK
MARIO M. CUOMO, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LILLIAN ROBERTS, COMMISSIONER

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics

ANNUAL LABOR AREA REPORT

NEW YORK STATE

Fiscal Year 1985

September 1984

This report was prepared by the State Analysis Unit
of the Bureau of Labor Market Information.

CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	v
HIGHLIGHTS	1
POPULATION	
Area Developments	3
Characteristics	5
Educational Attainment	9
School Enrollment	10
Veterans	12
Recent Trends and Outlook	13
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	
Characteristics and Trends	15
Employment and Unemployment	16
Full-time and Part-time Status	18
Outlook	19
UNEMPLOYMENT	
Recent Trends	21
Reasons for Unemployment	22
Duration of Unemployment	24
Unemployment by Age and Sex	25
Unemployment by Selected Population Group	27
Unemployment Covered by Unemployment Insurance	28
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	
Trends from 1973-1983 in Nonagricultural Employment	33
Nonagricultural Employment Trends by Major Area 1973-1983	36
Industry Employment Developments: 1982-1983	37
Manufacturing	38
Nonmanufacturing	43
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Outlook Through 1985 and 1990	46
Growth and Declining Industries	52
Hours Worked	56
Weekly Earnings	56
Hourly Earnings	57
OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND	
Applicants and Openings	59
Long-Range National Occupational Outlook	72
Emerging Occupations	77
APPENDIX	79
GLOSSARY	103

CONTENTS (continued) Page

TABLES

1. Total Population and Percent Change, New York State and Selected Areas, 1970 and 1980 3
2. Components of Change of the Population, New York State and Selected Areas, 1970-1980 5
3. Population and Percent Change by Age, New York State, 1970 and 1980 7
4. Population and Percent Change by Selected Population Group, New York State, 1970 and 1980 7
5. Hispanic Population, New York State and Selected Areas, 1980 . . . 8
6. Median Age and Percent Distribution of the Population by Selected Population Group and Age, New York State, 1980 8
7. Percent Distribution of Educational Attainment, Persons 25 Years of Age and Over, New York State, 1970 and 1980 9
8. Median Years of School Completed and Percent Distribution of Educational Attainment for Persons 25 Years of Age and Over, by Selected Population Group, New York State, 1980 10
9. Persons Aged Three Years and Older Enrolled in School by Age Group, New York State, 1970 and 1980 11
10. Persons Aged Three Years and Older Enrolled in School by Type of School, New York State, 1980 11
11. Trends and Projections of Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment, New York State 1980-1981 to 1989-1990 12
12. Veteran Population and Percent Distribution by Sex and Period of Service, New York State, 1980 13
13. Civilian Labor Force Summary, New York State, 1970-1983 15
14. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex and Race, United States and New York State, 1970-1983 17
15. Number Unemployed and Unemployment Rates, New York State and United States, 1973-1983 22
16. Percent Distribution of the Unemployed by Reason, New York State and United States, 1983 23
17. Percent Distribution of the Unemployed by Duration of Unemployment, New York State and United States, 1983 24
18. Annual Average Unemployment Rates by Sex and Selected Age Groups, New York State and United States, 1982 and 1983 25
19. Percent Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Sex and Age Group, New York State and United States, 1983 27
20. Percent Distribution of the Unemployed by Selected Population Group, New York State and United States, 1982 and 1983 28
21. Annual Average Unemployment Rates by Selected Population Group, New York State and United States, 1982 and 1983 28
22. Selected Characteristics of Individuals Receiving Unemployment Insurance, New York State, 1983 30
23. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment in New York State, 1973-1983 35
24. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, Selected Areas, New York State, 1973-1983 37
25. Projected Job Growth by Major Industry Division, United States, 1982-1995 47

CONTENTS (continued)

Page

TABLES (continued)

26. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, New York State, by Industry, 1982 and 1983 48
27. Nonagricultural Industries Registering the Largest Employment Increases, New York State, 1973-1983 and 1978-1983 53
28. Nonagricultural Industries Registering the Largest Employment Decreases, New York State, 1973-1983 and 1978-1983 55
29. Hours and Earnings in Selected Industries, New York State, 1982-1983 58
30. Ratios: Applicants to Openings, Applicants Placed to Applicants Registered (Percent), and Openings Filled to Openings Received (Percent), by Occupational Category, New York State, Fiscal Year 1983 60
31. Job Service Applicants and Openings by Occupational Category, New York State, Fiscal Year 1983 61
32. Percent Distribution of Job Service Applicants and Openings by Occupational Category, New York State, Fiscal Year 1983 62
33. Occupations With Lowest Ratios of Job Applicants to Job Openings, New York State, Fiscal Year 1983 64
34. Occupations With Highest Ratios of Job Applicants to Job Openings, New York State, Fiscal Year 1983 67
35. Occupations With a Substantial Number of Openings, New York State, Fiscal Year 1983 68
36. Occupations With a Substantial Number of Applicants, New York State, Fiscal Year 1983 70
37. Occupations With the Largest Projected Job Growth, United States, 1982-1995 74
38. Anticipated Fastest Growing Occupations, United States, 1982-1995 . 76
39. Projected Rapidly Declining Occupations, United States, 1982-1995 . 77

APPENDIX TABLES

A-1. Population and Percent Change, New York State Counties, 1960, 1970, 1980 81
A-2. New York State Job Service Applicants, Selected Characteristics by Age, Fiscal Year 1983 83
A-3. New York State Job Service Applicants, Selected Characteristics by Occupational Group, Fiscal Year 1983 84
A-4. Full- and Part-time Status of the Civilian Labor Force, 16 Years and Over, New York State, 1970-1983 86
A-5. Distribution of Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Reason for Unemployment and Selected Population Group, New York State, 1976-1983 89
A-6. Distribution of Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Duration of Unemployment and Selected Population Group, New York State, 1970-1983 91
A-7. Selected Characteristics of Residents in Service Delivery Areas Under the Job Training Partnership Act of 1982 94
A-8. Total and Per Capita Personal Income, New York State and Counties, 1981 and 1982 97

CONTENTS (continued) Page

APPENDIX TABLES (continued)

A-9. Monthly Average Number of Persons or Cases, Public Assistance Programs, by Program, New York State, 1975-1982 100
A-10. Public High School Dropouts and Rates, New York State-New York City, 1970-1971 through 1982-1983 101

CHARTS

1. Persons in Civilian Labor Force, Calendar Years 1973-1983, New York State 18
2. Reasons for Unemployment, Persons 16 Years and Over, New York State, 1983 23
3. Distribution of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Major Industry Division, New York State, 1973 and 1983 33

INTRODUCTION

This Annual Labor Area Report was designed for employment and training program administrators and planners, and others concerned with the state's economic condition and labor market. Data obtained from the New York State Department of Labor, United States Department of Labor, United States Bureau of the Census, and other state and federal agencies are included. Various sections of the report deal with the state's population, labor force, employment and unemployment, and occupational supply and demand.

The report is intended to be a source document for planners; it presents and interprets data but does not apply the data to specific planning situations.

For Further information, contact:

State Analysis Unit
Building #12, Room 405
State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240

Telephone: (518) 457-3800

HIGHLIGHTS

- The population of New York State, which fell by 3.7 percent from 1970 to 1980, increased by 100,000 (0.6 percent) from 1982 to 1983 according to estimates prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Only three states had larger gains over the year. Despite the overall increase, which saw births outnumber deaths, net outmigration continued. Since 1980, the population of New York State expanded by an estimated 0.6 percent (109,000 individuals) compared with a gain of 3.3 percent in the U.S.

- The state's civilian labor force grew to a record 8,062,000 in 1983, with the total number of employed residents rising to 7,373,000 and unemployment increasing marginally to 689,000. The unemployment rate remained at 8.6 percent of the civilian labor force in 1983, one full percentage point below the comparable national rate, but still higher than most surrounding states.

- Nonagricultural wage and salary employment stood at 7,285,300 in 1983, up 30,700 from 1982 and only 2,000 lower than the 1981 record. The job count expanded to new peak levels for the month from September through December 1983 as the state's employers accelerated hiring in response to improved business conditions after the 1981-1982 national recession. Even factory employment, which had recorded over-the-year losses for 25 consecutive months, bettered the late 1982 totals during November and December 1983. While annual average employment in manufacturing continued on a long-term downtrend in 1983, payrosters in the nonfactory component swelled to a new record; all of the state's major areas shared in the nonfactory improvement from 1982 to 1983.

- Both the retail trade and services industries reached new record highs in 1983, with combined employment in these two groups accounting for 40 percent of all nonfarm jobs in the state. The number of workers in the finance-insurance-real estate group also advanced to a new record in 1983 as the count of persons employed in the security and commodity brokers segment continued to expand.

- The average length of the workweek of factory production workers rose to 39.3 hours in 1983, one-half an hour higher than a year earlier. Average weekly earnings of New York State workers also advanced in 1983, gaining 7.2 percent from 1982 and, at $347.41, were at the highest level yet recorded.

- Projections prepared by the New York State Division of the Budget indicate that total employment is expected to increase and unemployment decline in New York State through 1985. The state's jobless rate is expected to fall to an average of 7.0 percent in 1985.

- New York State Job Service records show that the clerical and sales occupational group accounted for the largest number of available job applicants (320,000) and the largest number of job openings (106,000) of any major occupational group during fiscal year 1983. A total of 1,000 or more job openings were recorded for 57 individual occupations during the year.

Area Developments

The population of New York State was 17,558,072 on April 1, 1980, down 3.7 percent from the 18,241,391 inhabitants enumerated in 1970. During the same period, the population of the United States increased 11.4 percent, while the population of other states in the Northeast also moved upward. New York's population decline was much greater than that of Rhode Island, the only other state in the country to experience a drop. The Western and Southern regions of the U.S. registered the largest population gains over the decade.

As shown in Table 1, the decline of the state's population from 1970 to 1980 was not evenly distributed among the state's major areas. Coupled with outmigration from the state as a whole, the long-term trend of migration from central cities continued over the period. The most severe reductions were centered in New York City (824,000), the Buffalo Area (106,400), and the Utica-Rome Area (20,300).

Table 1. TOTAL POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE
NEW YORK STATE AND SELECTED AREAS
1970 AND 1980

(In thousands)

Area	1970	1980	Change 1970-1980	
			Number (000's)	Percent
New York State	18,241.4	17,558.1	-683.3	-3.7
Albany-Schenectady-Troy SMSA	778.0	795.0	17.0	2.2
Binghamton SMSA *	268.3	263.5	-4.8	-1.8
Buffalo SMSA	1,349.2	1,242.8	-106.4	-7.9
Elmira SMSA	101.5	97.7	-3.8	-3.7
Glens Falls SMSA	102.1	109.6	7.5	7.3
Nassau-Suffolk SMSA	2,555.9	2,605.8	49.9	2.0
Newburgh-Middletown SMSA	221.7	259.6	37.9	17.1
New York SMSA *	9,076.6	8,275.0	-801.6	-8.8
New York City	7,895.6	7,071.6	-824.0	-10.4
Poughkeepsie SMSA	222.3	245.1	22.8	10.3
Rochester SMSA	961.5	971.2	9.7	1.0
Syracuse SMSA	636.6	643.0	6.4	1.0
Utica-Rome SMSA	340.5	320.2	-20.3	-6.0
Metropolitan	16,614.2	15,828.5	-785.7	-4.7
Nonmetropolitan	1,627.2	1,729.6	102.4	6.3

* New York portion only.

NOTE: For Definition of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) see Glossary.

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population and 1970 Census of Population.

Population in the state's nonmetropolitan areas as a whole grew by 6.3 percent (102,400) over the ten years, while major cities consistently incurred losses. Buffalo City lost almost one-quarter of its population over the decade, while two other large cities in the western part of the state, Rochester (18.1 percent) and Niagara Falls (16.6 percent), lost substantial shares of their populations as well. Central cities of the Newburgh-Middletown SMSA, one of the highest growth areas in the state (17.1 percent), also recorded losses: Newburgh decreased by 10.6 percent while Middletown dipped by 5.1 percent over the decade. In some cases, the gains registered in the areas outside of the central cities more than offset losses in the major cities, resulting in increases in population for several SMSA's. Counties recording the greatest 10-year growth were Suffolk (157,200), Richmond (56,700), Orange (37,900), Saratoga (32,000), Rockland (29,600), Dutchess (22,800), and Putnam (20,500).

Population counts for counties in 1960, 1970, and 1980 are shown in Appendix Table A-1.

Outmigration was mainly responsible for the drop of 683,300 New York State residents between 1970 and 1980. Births outnumbered deaths by 688,000 during the seventies, but this gain was outweighed by a total net outmigration of 1,371,300 persons. Outmigration was predominantly a metropolitan phenomenon, concentrated in the downstate area. Nonmetropolitan areas as a group experienced a net inmigration of 39,400 during the decade. The only metropolitan areas to experience net inmigration were Poughkeepsie (12,400), Newburgh-Middletown (3,500), and Glens Falls (2,900).

Table 2 presents the components of change for the population of New York State and selected areas for the period 1970 to 1980.

Table 2. COMPONENTS OF CHANGE OF THE POPULATION
NEW YORK STATE AND SELECTED AREAS
1970-1980

(In thousands)

Area	Total	Births	Deaths	Migration a/
New York State	-683.3	2,310.2	1,622.2	-1,371.3
Albany-Schenectady-Troy SMSA	17.0	98.4	74.8	-6.6
Binghamton SMSA b/	-4.8	33.0	22.3	-15.5
Buffalo SMSA	-106.4	160.6	121.2	-145.8
Elmira SMSA	-3.8	13.2	9.3	-7.7
Glens Falls SMSA	7.3	15.7	11.3	2.9
Nassau-Suffolk SMSA	49.9	289.9	185.0	-55.0
Newburgh-Middletown SMSA	17.1	36.4	22.8	3.5
New York SMSA b/	-801.6	1,158.3	842.2	-1,117.7
Poughkeepsie SMSA	22.8	26.9	16.5	12.4
Rochester SMSA	9.7	127.5	76.6	-41.2
Syracuse SMSA	6.4	86.6	51.7	-28.5
Utica-Rome SMSA	-20.3	43.4	31.2	-32.5
Metropolitan	-785.7	2,089.9	1,464.9	-1,410.7
Nonmetropolitan	102.4	220.3	157.3	39.4

a. Migration is the residual of total change plus the net change of births minus deaths.

b. New York portion only.

SOURCE: Total population change is from 1980 Census of Population and 1970 Census of Population. Births and deaths are from New York State Department of Health.

Characteristics

The number of persons less than 16 years of age fell sharply (22.6 percent) from 1970 to 1980, due mainly to the aging of the post-World War II "baby boom" generation. In 1970, the age of this group ranged from 8 to 24 years; by 1980 these individuals ranged in age from 18 to 34.

The number of persons 16 to 21 years of age expanded by almost 7 percent from 1970 to 1980. The increase was much more substantial for males (10.3 percent) than for females (3.7 percent). Part of the disparity reflects a deflated 1970 count of males in this age group resulting from the large number of young men in the military during the Vietnam Conflict (military personnel stationed outside the state are not included in population counts of the state).

More than 43 percent of New York State's population was between 16 and 44 years of age in 1980, up 8.8 percent from 1970, with the number of persons 30 to 34 years of age increasing by 29.9 percent over the 10-year period. In 1970, females accounted for 52.2 percent of persons 16 to 44 years of age: by 1980 the proportion had dropped to 51.6 percent.

The population group aged 45 to 64 incurred a loss from 1970 to 1980, with males falling at a slightly higher rate (8.0 percent) than females (7.4 percent). Females made up 53.3 percent of this age group's population in 1980.

The number of persons aged 65 and over rose by 9.9 percent over the 1970-1980 period, with females (14.1 percent) growing at a faster rate than males (3.8 percent).

The total number of working-age persons (aged 16 and over) enumerated in the 1980 Census was 13,515,433, an increase of 3.8 percent from 1970. Growth rates were very similar for males and females. By comparison, the estimated annual average civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over from the Current Population Survey increased by 4.1 percent from 1970 to 1980.

Various racial groups experienced major differences in population change. The white population was the only group to decline numerically over the decade: its total was down almost 1.9 million or 11.8 percent. Nearly all (1.8 million) of the reduction was in New York City. The state's black population had the largest absolute increase (233,057) of the racial groups with almost 50 percent of the change in New York City. Additionally, the Korean population soared 417.0 percent, the largest percentage change of any group, but their number remained small at 34,157 in 1980.

Tables 3 and 4 present population and percent change by selected age and population group for the state from 1970 to 1980.

New York State's Hispanic population rose by 22.7 percent from 1970 to 1,659,300 in 1980. Hispanics comprised 9.5 percent of the state's total population in 1980, compared with 7.4 percent in 1970. Almost 85 percent of the state's 1980 Hispanic population resided in New York City (see Table 5), where they comprised 19.9 percent of the city's total population.

Table 3. POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE
BY AGE, NEW YORK STATE
1970 AND 1980

Age group	1970		1980		Percent change 1970-1980
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
All ages	18,241,391	100.0	17,558,072	100.0	-3.7
Under 5 years	1,486,191	8.1	1,135,925	6.5	-23.6
5 to 9 years	1,681,149	9.2	1,184,879	6.7	-29.5
10 to 14 years	1,722,183	9.4	1,406,060	8.0	-18.4
15 to 19 years	1,575,724	8.6	1,598,571	9.1	1.4
20 to 24 years	1,352,998	7.4	1,519,946	8.7	12.3
25 to 29 years	1,213,620	6.7	1,428,376	8.1	17.7
30 to 34 years	1,041,029	5.7	1,351,839	7.7	29.9
35 to 44 years	2,158,758	11.8	2,043,219	11.6	-5.4
45 to 54 years	2,196,128	12.0	1,908,113	10.9	-13.1
55 to 59 years	979,749	5.4	979,370	5.6	*
60 to 64 years	862,560	4.7	841,007	4.8	-2.5
65 to 74 years	1,243,104	6.8	1,292,428	7.4	4.0
75 to 84 years	586,620	3.2	675,356	3.8	15.1
85 years and over	137,069	0.8	192,983	1.1	40.8
16 years and over	13,017,100	71.4	13,515,433	77.0	3.8
Median age	30.3	NA	31.9	NA	5.3

* Less than 0.05 percent.
NA = not applicable.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population and 1970 Census of Population.

Table 4. POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE
BY SELECTED POPULATION GROUP
NEW YORK STATE
1970 AND 1980

Race	1970	1980	Change 1970-1980	
			Number	Percent
White	15,834,090	13,960,868	-1,873,222	-11.8
Black	2,168,949	2,402,006	233,057	10.7
Chinese	81,378	148,105	66,727	82.0
American Indian	28,355	38,967	10,612	37.4
Korean	6,607	34,157	27,550	417.0
Filipino	14,279	33,956	19,677	137.8
Japanese	20,351	24,524	4,173	20.5
Hawaiian	1,194	1,566	372	31.2
Other	81,764	913,923	*	*

* In 1980, 760,287 Hispanic residents indicated their race as "other" rather than as in one of the specific categories. Therefore, comparison of races in 1980 with 1970 does not lead to a precise analysis.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population and 1970 Census of Population.

Table 5. HISPANIC POPULATION
NEW YORK STATE AND SELECTED AREAS
1980

Area	Number	Percent of state total
New York State	1,659,300	100.0
Albany-Schenectady-Troy SMSA	8,146	0.5
Binghamton SMSA *	1,815	0.1
Buffalo SMSA	16,206	1.0
Glens Falls SMSA	969	0.1
Nassau-Suffolk SMSA	101,975	6.1
New York SMSA *	1,464,634	88.3
New York City	1,406,024	84.7
Rochester SMSA	19,328	1.2
Syracuse SMSA	5,662	0.3
Utica-Rome SMSA	2,878	0.2

* New York portion only.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

The state's Hispanic population had a higher share of persons in the younger age groups and a much lower share in the older age groups than the total population. As a result, the median age of New York State's Hispanics was only 25.1 years in 1980, compared with 31.8 years for the population as a whole.

Table 6. MEDIAN AGE AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION
BY SELECTED POPULATION GROUP AND AGE
NEW YORK STATE
1980

Item	Total	Hispanic	Excluding Hispanics			
			Total	White	Black	Other races
Median age (years)	31.8	25.1	32.6	33.8	27.1	29.0
			Percent distribution			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 18 years	26.7	36.0	25.7	24.2	33.5	30.8
18-64 years	61.0	59.4	61.2	61.4	59.6	63.2
65 years and over	12.3	4.6	13.1	14.4	6.9	6.0

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Educational Attainment

The educational attainment of New Yorkers aged 25 and over improved significantly between 1970 and 1980. The proportion of persons who had completed at least four years of high school increased by almost 14 percentage points over the decade, with the number of individuals with one to three years of college climbing from 9.6 percent of the total in 1970 to 14.3 percent in 1980. The most significant growth over the period occurred in the group who had completed four or more years of college. The proportion of persons in that category increased from 11.9 percent in 1970 to 17.9 percent in 1980 (see Table 7).

Table 7. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
PERSONS 25 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER
NEW YORK STATE
1970 AND 1980

Educational attainment	1970	1980	Percentage point change 1970-1980
Total	100.0	100.0	-
Elementary school (0-8)	27.9	18.3	-9.6
High school			
1 to 3 years	19.4	15.4	-4.0
4 years	31.2	34.1	3.9
College			
1 to 3 years	9.6	14.3	4.7
4 or more years	11.9	17.9	6.0

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population and 1970 Census of Population.

The educational attainment of persons aged 25 and over was not uniform among the various population groups. About seven out of 10 Asian and Pacific Islanders and whites had completed at least four years of high school while only four in 10 Hispanics were in that category. The widest differences occurred among those completing four or more years of college. In this category, about 4 out of 10 of the Asian and Pacific Islanders had completed four or more years of college, while less than 1 in 10 blacks; American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts; and Hispanics were in that classification. See Table 8 for more detail.

Table 8. MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR PERSONS 25 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY SELECTED POPULATION GROUP
NEW YORK STATE
1980

Education	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islanders	Hispanic
Median years of school completed	12.5	12.6	12.2	12.2	13.6	10.7
			Percent distribution			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary school (0-8)	18.3	16.9	20.5	22.8	21.3	38.3
High school						
1 to 3 years	15.4	14.4	21.9	21.5	8.4	19.7
4 years	34.1	34.9	34.1	31.6	18.5	24.9
College						
1 to 3 years	14.3	14.5	14.7	15.8	12.9	10.4
4 or more years	17.9	19.4	8.8	8.3	38.9	6.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

School Enrollment

According to the 1980 Census of Population, 4,849,008 persons aged three years and over were enrolled in school, down 5.3 percent or 269,029 from 1970. Despite the overall decline in enrollment, a large increase (83,860) occurred in the number of children attending nursery school. In 1970, 1.8 percent of those enrolled in school were in nursery school, compared with 3.6 percent in 1980. The proportion, as well as the absolute number of older students, was up over the decade. In 1970, there were 227,996 students aged 25 years and over or 4.5 percent of all those aged three and over in school. Ten years later, the number had risen to 443,433 or 9.1 percent of those enrolled.

The tables which follow show additional information from the 1980 Census on school enrollment by age and type of school.

Table 9. PERSONS AGED THREE YEARS AND OLDER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY AGE GROUP NEW YORK STATE 1970 AND 1980

Age group	1970		1980		Change 1970-1980	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent
Total enrolled	5,118,037	100.0	4,849,008	100.0	-269,029	-5.3
3-4 years	92,604	1.8	160,601	3.3	67,997	73.4
5-6 years	541,615	10.6	394,103	8.1	-147,512	-27.2
7-13 years	2,332,157	45.6	1,828,737	37.7	-503,420	-21.6
14-15 years	659,629	12.9	614,147	12.7	-45,482	-6.9
16-17 years	584,310	11.4	589,591	12.2	5,281	0.9
18-19 years	365,042	7.1	384,784	7.9	19,742	5.4
20-21 years	188,348	3.7	251,087	5.2	62,739	33.3
22-24 years	126,336	2.5	182,525	3.8	56,189	44.5
25-34 years	141,950	2.8	269,018	5.5	127,068	89.5
35 years and older	86,046	1.7	174,415	3.6	88,369	102.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population and 1970 Census of Population.

Table 10. PERSONS AGED THREE YEARS AND OLDER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY TYPE OF SCHOOL NEW YORK STATE 1980

School	Number	Percent of total
Total enrolled	4,849,008	100.0
Nursery school	176,200	3.6
Kindergarten	218,896	4.5
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	2,153,722	44.4
High school (1 to 4 years)	1,224,057	25.2
College	1,076,133	22.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Data on school enrollment for persons aged 3 and over are not available for years subsequent to 1980. Data furnished by the New York State Education Department, however, covering information on students enrolled in grades kindergarten through 12, indicate that enrollment during the 1982-1983 school year was 3,254,058, down 2.1 percent from the previous year and 4.8 percent lower than the 1980-1981 period. Both public (-2.4 percent) and nonpublic (-1.0 percent) schools recorded lower enrollment levels over the year.

Projections prepared by the Education Department indicate that school enrollment will continue its downward trend through the rest of the 1980's with the largest year-to-year percentage declines occurring in the 1983-1984 school year. Both public and nonpublic schools are expected to enroll fewer students over the period with the number of persons attending public schools projected at 2,402,600 in the 1989-1990 school year, a drop of 10.5 percent from the 1982-1983 period, while nonpublic school enrollment is put at 560,600 in the 1989-1990 academic period, a loss of 1.7 percent from 1982-1983.

The following table presents actual and projected enrollment in New York State public and nonpublic schools, by school year, for the period 1980-1981 through 1989-1990.

Table 11. TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS OF PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT NEW YORK STATE 1980-1981 TO 1989-1990

Year	Type of school		Total	
	Public	Nonpublic	Number	Percent change *
Actual				
1980-1981	2,838,393	579,864	3,418,257	-2.8
1981-1982	2,748,397	576,439	3,324,836	-2.7
1982-1983	2,683,598	570,460	3,254,058	-2.1
Projected				
1983-1984	2,611,626	566,961	3,178,587	-2.3
1984-1985	2,556,513	564,194	3,120,707	-1.8
1985-1986	2,512,097	562,131	3,074,228	-1.5
1986-1987	2,476,393	560,749	3,037,142	-1.2
1987-1988	2,443,899	560,036	3,003,935	-1.1
1988-1989	2,413,270	559,976	2,973,246	-1.0
1989-1990	2,402,564	560,572	2,963,136	-0.3

* Percent change in total enrollment from previous year.

NOTE: Public and nonpublic school enrollment totals include grades kindergarten through 12.

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Veterans

According to the Census, there were 2,047,759 veterans living in New York State in 1980. The most common period of service for these individuals was World War II, in which 45.9 percent of New York's veterans served. Almost half-a-million New Yorkers served during the Vietnam Era, making up 21.9 percent of the total number of veterans in the state. Veterans of the Korean Conflict comprised 16.9 percent of the total.

The number and percent distribution of New York State's veterans are presented in Table 12.

Table 12. VETERAN POPULATION AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND PERIOD OF SERVICE NEW YORK STATE 1980

Veteran group	Number	Percent distribution
Total civilian veterans	2,047,759	100.0
Male	1,973,866	96.4
Female	73,893	3.6
Period of service		
May 1975 or later only	54,470	2.7
Vietnam Era (August 1964-April 1975)	435,638	21.3
February 1955 - July 1964	221,708	10.8
Vietnam Era and Korean Conflict	12,446	0.6
Korean Conflict (June 1950-January 1955)	308,061	15.0
Korean Conflict and World War II	38,589	1.9
World War II (September 1940-July 1947)	900,077	44.0
World War I (April 1917-November 1918)	38,305	1.9
Other	38,465	1.9

NOTE: Veterans classified by most recent period(s) of active-duty military service.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Recent Trends and Outlook

After 2 years of stability, the state's estimated population rose by 100,000 from July 1, 1982 to 17,667,000 on July 1, 1983 according to estimates prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Only three states (California, Texas, and Florida) had larger increases over that period according to those estimates. The upturn in New York State's population since 1980 was estimated at 109,000 or 0.6 percent, compared with an estimated national expansion of 3.3 percent. The components of change in the state's population from 1980 to 1983 included 789,000 births, 544,000 deaths, and a net outmigration of 136,000.

Preliminary projections prepared by the New York State Commerce Department indicate that the state's population will grow by an estimated 3.8 percent from 1980 to 2010. The strongest gain will occur in the decade of the 1990's, when the population is expected to increase by 1.8 percent.

During the 1980's, New York's total population is projected to experience a gain of 1.2 percent. An expansion of 1.9 percent expected in the male population compares with an anticipated upturn of 0.5 percent in the female population. These changes will not cause a significant variation in the sex distribution of the population over the decade.

Changes in the size of the state's working-age population will vary sharply across the different age cohorts from 1980 to 1990. The number of persons aged 25 through 44 will experience a sizable increase of 18.7 percent over the period, while those aged 45 to 64 will decline by 5.6 percent. The number of working-age youths (15 to 19 and to a lesser extent 20 to 24) will also decrease substantially during the 1980's. The number of persons aged 65 and over is expected to rise significantly (10.5 percent) between 1980 and 1990.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Characteristics and Trends

New York State's civilian labor force--the number of persons 16 years of age and over either working or actively seeking work--expanded to a record 8,062,000 during 1983, up slightly (0.9 percent) from 7,991,000 in 1982, and 8.5 percent higher than 1970. In comparison, the civilian labor force nationwide rose 1.2 percent over the year and gained 34.8 percent since 1970. As a result, the New York State share of the U.S. labor force dropped from 9.0 percent in 1970 to 7.2 percent in 1983. A lower growth rate of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 and over, 5.8 percent in New York versus 26.4 percent in the nation, and a widening difference between the respective labor force participation rates (LFPR)--2.5 percentage points in 1970 versus 4.6 percentage points in 1983--were instrumental in the reduction.

The following table presents a civilian labor force summary for New York State, by year, for the period 1970-1983:

Table 13. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NEW YORK STATE
1970-1983

(Annual averages, numbers in thousands)

Year	Civilian labor force			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	
			Total	Rate
1970	7,427	7,097	331	4.5
1971	7,484	6,994	490	6.6
1972	7,479	6,980	500	6.7
1973	7,411	7,007	404	5.4
1974	7,535	7,054	481	6.4
1975	7,627	6,900	726	9.5
1976	7,676	6,888	788	10.3
1977	7,718	7,014	703	9.1
1978	7,829	7,227	602	7.7
1979	8,000	7,429	570	7.1
1980	7,968	7,372	596	7.5
1981	8,003	7,391	611	7.6
1982	7,991	7,307	684	8.6
1983	8,062	7,373	689	8.6

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

The civilian labor force participation rate for all workers in New York State followed the national trend and remained unchanged from 1982 to 1983. Over the last 10 years, the overall rate showed little change, increasing marginally from the early 1970's to 60.3 percent in 1979; the rate declined slightly and stabilized since then. The labor force participation rate for both males and females showed only nominal change over the year, with the rate for males remaining near the lowest level of the current data series. The participation rate for females in the state has stabilized after a long period of expansion. The female rate peaked in 1981 at 48.2 percent and in 1983 was down slightly at 47.9 percent.

Among whites in New York State, the labor force participation rate was 59.7 percent in 1983, little changed from 1982. This was above the 1970 rate of 58.6 but down from the high of 60.5 percent in 1979. White males showed a small gain (0.3 percentage point) in labor force participation from 1982 to 74.0 percent in 1983; this follows three straight years of decline. Generally, the rate for white males in New York State has been on a downward trend since its peak of 76.9 percent in the early 1970's. In contrast, the labor force participation rate for white females has advanced steadily since 1970, although the rate for 1983 (47.6 percent) was only 0.3 percentage point above that for 1982.

The greatest change in the civilian labor force participation rate from 1982 to 1983 was registered among Hispanics, where the rate fell from 50.8 percent to 48.9 percent. All of the drop occurred among Hispanic females. The participation rate of blacks fell to 56.4 percent in 1983 with declines posted in the rates of both males and females. The teenage (16-19 year age group) rate declined slightly from 1982 to 42.8 percent in 1983.

Nationwide, the participation rate for all workers remained unchanged at 64.0 percent from 1982 to 1983. Among whites nationwide, the rate for males declined slightly to 77.1 percent in 1983 while that for females increased marginally to 52.7, the highest rate since 1970--the start of the current data series. The participation rate for blacks increased to 62.1 percent in 1983, the highest on record, with the rates for both males and females advancing.

The table on the following page presents the civilian labor force participation rates for the United States and New York State by year and selected population group for the period 1970-1983.

Employment and Unemployment

The number of employed New York State residents rose to an average of 7,373,000 in 1983, up 66,000 from 1982. The 1983 figure was 277,000 above that of 1970, but below the record high of 7,429,000 reached in 1979. The upward momentum in employment was centered primarily on Long Island, although smaller year-to-year increases were recorded in most other major areas. New York City, Buffalo, and Rochester were the only major labor areas to register employment declines over the year.

Nationwide, total employment averaged 100,834,000 in 1983, up 1,308,000 since 1982 and the highest annual figure on record.

Table 14. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX AND RACE
UNITED STATES AND NEW YORK STATE
1970-1983

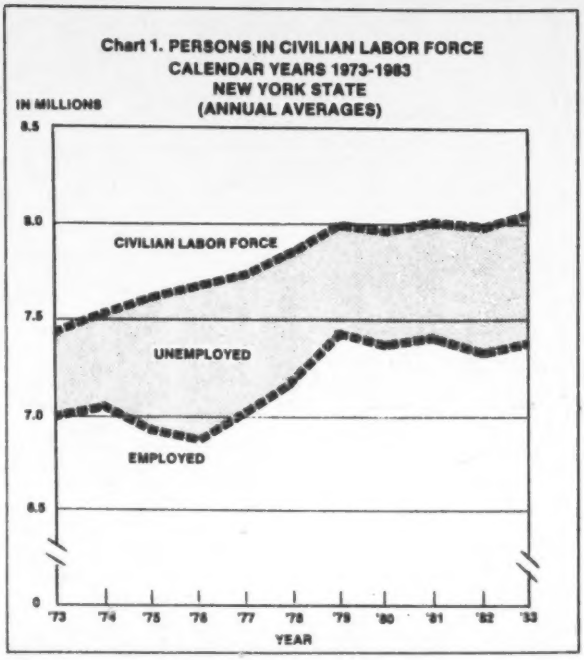
Year	All workers		White						Black and other *					
			Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	United States	New York State	United States	New York State	United States	New York State	United States	New York State	United States	New York State	United States	New York State	United States	New York State
1970	60.4	57.9	60.2	58.6	80.0	76.9	42.6	40.4	61.8	56.6	76.5	79.3	49.5	48.5
1971	60.2	57.8	60.1	57.5	79.6	76.8	42.6	40.5	60.9	60.7	74.9	76.5	49.2	48.6
1972	60.4	57.4	60.4	57.6	79.6	76.9	43.2	40.6	60.0	56.6	73.7	72.3	48.7	44.7
1973	60.8	56.8	60.9	57.1	79.5	76.3	44.1	40.3	60.3	55.3	73.8	70.5	49.1	43.2
1974	61.2	57.7	61.4	57.9	79.4	76.4	45.2	41.7	60.0	56.1	73.3	72.0	49.1	44.4
1975	61.2	58.0	61.5	58.4	78.7	76.6	45.9	42.6	59.3	55.5	71.5	69.4	49.2	45.5
1976	61.6	58.1	61.9	58.5	78.4	76.0	46.9	42.9	59.4	55.7	70.7	68.4	50.2	46.6
1977	62.3	58.3	62.6	58.6	78.5	75.4	48.1	43.8	60.0	56.6	71.0	69.5	50.9	47.3
1978	63.2	59.1	63.4	59.2	78.6	75.0	49.5	45.4	61.8	58.8	72.1	70.4	53.3	49.7
1979	63.7	60.3	64.0	60.5	78.6	75.7	50.6	47.1	61.8	59.5	71.9	71.1	53.5	50.9
1980	63.8	59.9	64.1	60.3	78.2	75.5	51.2	47.0	61.0	57.1	70.3	66.6	53.2	47.4
1981	63.9	59.8	64.3	60.1	77.9	74.4	51.9	47.6	60.8	58.8	70.0	68.2	53.5	51.8
1982	64.0	59.4	64.3	59.6	77.4	73.7	52.4	47.3	61.0	57.1	70.1	67.4	53.7	49.4
1983	64.0	59.4	64.3	59.7	77.1	74.0	52.7	47.6	61.5	56.4	70.6	67.2	54.2	48.3

* Data for the period 1970-1979 include all races except white. Beginning with 1980, data are for blacks only.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

The number of unemployed state residents showed little change from 1982 to 1983, as the total rose 5,000 to a level of 689,000. This was more than twice the number out of work in 1970 but well below the 1976 high of 788,000. As a percent of the civilian labor force, unemployment in New York State was 8.6 percent in 1983, unchanged from 1982. Joblessness moved downward somewhat in New York City and the Buffalo area over the year but was up slightly in most other major areas.

Across the country, unemployment was up in 1983, increasing to 10,717,000 individuals, or 9.6 percent of the civilian labor force.

More detail on unemployment is available beginning on page 21. Appendix tables A-4 through A-6 present a historical summary of available labor force data for selected population groups.



SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

Full-time and Part-time Status

From 1970 to 1983, New York State's full-time labor force expanded by 498,000 to 6,936,000. The change over the period was attributed to increases in the number of persons employed part-time for economic reasons and the number who were unemployed but looking for full-time work. The employed full-time count was down about 58,000 from the 1970 level. The part-time labor force expanded by 138,000 from 1970 to 1983 as both the number of persons employed on a voluntary part-time basis and the number of unemployed looking for part-time work increased sharply. The part-time worker unemployment rate was 10.4 percent in 1983, compared with 8.3 percent for full-time workers and 8.6 percent for all workers.

Since 1980, the full-time labor force in New York State expanded by 114,000; nearly all of this change occurred as a result of an increase in the female full-time labor force. The number of persons in the full-time labor force who were employed part time for economic reasons increased from 1980 to 1983 as did the number who were unemployed looking for full-time work. The number of persons in the full-time labor force who were working full-time schedules declined by 39,000 from 1980 to 1983. The decline in this category was centered in the male full-time labor force and more than offset a corresponding rise in the number of females working full-time schedules over the period. Both males and females employed part time for economic reasons and unemployed looking for full-time work rose from 1980 to 1983.

The state's part-time labor force declined by 33,000 from 1980 to 1983 as a drop among males overshadowed a rise in the female part-time labor force over that period. Since 1980, the number of males employed on voluntary part-time schedules declined by 43,000 while the number of females so classified advanced marginally. The number of persons unemployed but looking for part-time work increased to 117,000 in 1983 or 10.4 percent of the part-time labor force: an increase in the number of females unemployed but looking for part-time work was responsible for the rise. See Appendix table A-4 for more detail on the state's full- and part-time labor force.

Outlook

Labor force projections prepared by the New York State Division of the Budget indicate that the statewide civilian labor force will continue to expand through 1985. The growth is expected to result from an increase of 232,000 in total employment from 1983 to 1985. Total unemployment is expected to decline by 119,000 over the period; this will result in an average unemployment rate of 7.0 percent for New York State in 1985.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Recent Trends

New York State's unemployment rate averaged 8.6 percent in 1983, unchanged from 1982. The number of persons unemployed in the state rose slightly from 684,000 in 1982 to 689,000 in 1983, the highest level since 1977.

Despite the increase in annual average unemployment in 1983, monthly statistics indicate that recovery from the recent (1981-1982) economic downturn began during the year as the total number of state residents without work plunged from 790,000 in March (100,000 above March 1982, the highest March on record) to 554,000 in December, or 118,000 below December 1982. The unemployment rate in New York State tumbled from 9.8 percent in March to 7.0 percent in December 1983.

In 1983, New York State's unemployment rate was lower than the national rate for the second consecutive year. In the United States, the unemployment rate declined marginally from 9.7 percent in 1982 to 9.6 percent in 1983. Table 15 presents total unemployment and the rate for New York State and the nation for the period 1973-1983.

Unemployment rates were trimmed in more than one-half of the states in the nation from 1982 to 1983. The lowest unemployment rate for 1983--5.4 percent--was found in both New Hampshire and South Dakota, while the highest (18.0 percent) occurred in West Virginia--up from 13.9 percent in 1982.

In the Northeast Census Region 1/, the rate of unemployment dropped from 9.0 percent in 1982 to 8.7 percent in 1983, while in the Middle Atlantic Division 2/, the rate remained at 9.4 percent. Even though New York State's unemployment rate was lower than that for both the region and division, it was higher than the rates of all neighboring states except Pennsylvania, where the rate was 11.8 percent.

Among New York State's major labor areas, the Buffalo Metropolitan Area continued to have the highest unemployment rate at 12.2 percent (down from 12.7 percent in 1982) while the Poughkeepsie Area had the lowest at 6.2 percent (up from 5.9 percent in 1982).

1. Includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.
2. Includes New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Table 15. NUMBER UNEMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES
1973 - 1983

(Annual averages)

Year	Number (totals in 000's)				Unemployment rate	
	New York State	Percent change from previous year	United States	Percent change from previous year	New York State	United States
1973	404	-19.2	4,365	-10.6	5.4	4.9
1974	481	19.1	5,156	18.1	6.4	5.6
1975	726	50.9	7,929	53.8	9.5	8.5
1976	788	8.5	7,406	-6.6	10.3	7.7
1977	703	-10.8	6,991	-5.6	9.1	7.1
1978	602	-14.4	6,202	-11.3	7.7	6.1
1979	570	-5.3	6,137	-1.0	7.1	5.8
1980	596	4.6	7,637	24.4	7.5	7.1
1981	611	2.5	8,273	8.3	7.6	7.6
1982	684	11.9	10,678	29.1	8.6	9.7
1983	689	0.7	10,717	0.4	8.6	9.6

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Reasons for Unemployment

Unemployed persons are classified within one of four major groups in the Current Population Survey, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics:

1. Job losers--persons whose employment ended involuntarily and who immediately began looking for work, and persons on layoff.

2. Job leavers--persons who quit or otherwise terminated their employment voluntarily and immediately began looking for work.

3. Reentrants--persons who previously worked at a full-time job lasting two weeks or longer but were out of the labor force before beginning their most recent efforts to look for work.

4. New entrants--persons who never worked at a full-time job lasting two weeks or longer.

In 1983, 59.3 percent of New York State's unemployed were classified as job losers, up slightly from 1982 (58.3 percent). In the nation, the proportion of job losers was little changed from 1982 at 58.4 percent in 1983. Reentrants accounted for 19.3 percent of the state's jobless in 1983 (nearly unchanged from 1982), while nationally, they made up a somewhat larger portion (22.5 percent). New entrants comprised 15.4 percent of New York State's unemployed compared with 11.3 percent in the U.S. in 1983. Job leavers, the smallest group, accounted for 6.0 percent of the state's jobless in 1983, compared with 7.3 percent in 1982, and 7.7 percent nationwide.

Table 16 compares the percent distribution of unemployed persons by reason in the state and nation. In addition, Appendix Table A-5 presents data on the reasons for unemployment for selected population groups in New York State.

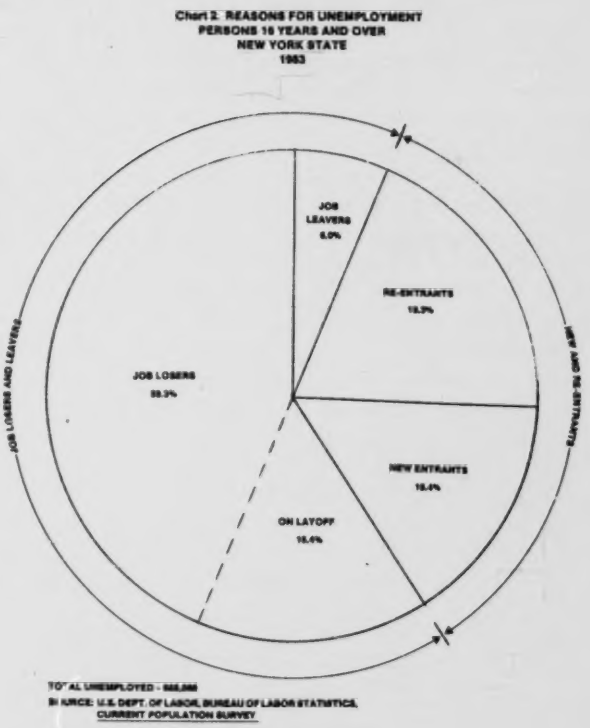


Table 16. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE UNEMPLOYED, BY REASON
NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES
1983

(Annual averages)

Reason	New York State	United States	Difference NY - US
All reasons	100.0	100.0	-
Job losers	59.3	58.4	0.9
Job leavers	6.0	7.7	-1.7
Reentrants	19.3	22.5	-3.2
New entrants	15.4	11.3	4.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and Employment and Earnings, January 1984.

Duration of Unemployment

In 1983, the average duration of unemployment in both the state and nation was longer than in 1982. Statewide, the average duration was 20.1 weeks in 1983, compared with 16.5 weeks in 1982, while in the U.S., the mean was 20.0 weeks in 1983, up from 15.6 weeks in 1982.

In New York State, 30.0 percent of the unemployed were out of work less than five weeks, while almost the same percentage (29.1 percent) were jobless 5-14 weeks. Nationally, one-third of the unemployed were out of work less than 5 weeks, and 27.4 percent went 5-14 weeks without a job.

In the state, 41.0 percent of the unemployed were out of work 15 weeks or longer in 1983, up from 34.3 percent in 1982; nationally, the proportion rose from 32.6 to 39.3 percent. In both New York State and the U.S., over one-half of the jobless in the 15 or more weeks category were out of work for at least 27 weeks.

Table 17. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES 1983

(Annual averages)

Duration	New York State	United States	Difference NY - US
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	-
Less than 5 weeks	30.0	33.3	-3.3
5-14 weeks	29.1	27.4	1.7
15+ weeks	41.0	39.3	1.7
27+ weeks	23.2	23.9	-0.7
Mean duration (in weeks)	20.1	20.0	0.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and Employment and Earnings, January 1984.

Historically, males tend to be unemployed longer than females and 1983 was no exception. During the last year, over 46 percent of unemployed males went without work for at least 15 weeks--the highest proportion on record--compared with 33.6 percent for females. Additionally, a higher proportion of males than females went without work for 27 weeks or more in 1983. Blacks were out of work longer than whites during 1983. For men, women, blacks, and whites, the proportion of persons unemployed 15 weeks or more, as well as 27 weeks or more, were at record levels in 1983 for the current data series.

Appendix Table A-6 presents a detailed summary of the distribution of unemployed persons 16 years and over by duration of unemployment and selected population groups for New York State.

Unemployment by Age and Sex

Severe youth unemployment persisted in both the state and nation during 1983. While making up only 20.5 percent of the civilian labor force, youths between the ages of 16 and 24 years accounted for more than twice that proportion (41.5 percent) of the state's unemployed in 1983, up slightly from 40.5 percent in 1982. In the nation, the 16-24 year age group comprised 21.7 percent of the labor force, and 38.8 percent of the total unemployed in 1983, a decline of 2.1 percentage points from 1982. Teenagers (16 to 19 years) in New York State had an unemployment rate of 24.8 percent in 1983, up from 22.3 percent in 1982. This is in contrast with the national unemployment rate for 16-19 year olds which narrowed slightly from 23.2 percent in 1982 to 22.4 percent in 1983.

Table 18 presents 1982 and 1983 annual average unemployment rates by sex and selected age groups for both the United States and New York State.

Table 18. ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY SEX AND SELECTED AGE GROUPS NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES 1982 AND 1983

Area and group	Unemployment rate	
	1982	1983
New York State		
All persons, 16 years and over	8.6	8.6
Both sexes, 20 years and over	7.6	7.4
Male	7.6	7.8
Female	7.5	6.9
Both sexes, 16-19 years	22.3	24.8
United States		
All persons, 16 years and over	9.7	9.6
Both sexes, 20 years and over	8.6	8.6
Male	8.8	8.9
Female	8.3	8.1
Both sexes, 16-19 years	23.2	22.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and Employment and Earnings, January 1984.

In 1983, persons in the prime working age group (25 to 44 years old) made up a smaller percentage of the unemployed in New York State (39.8 percent) than of the labor force (47.3 percent). The same situation occurred nationally; however, the disparity between the two percentages was not as wide (44.1 percent of the unemployed versus 49.7 percent of the labor force). The proportion of the jobless in this age group in the state was virtually unchanged from 1982, while in the U.S. it rose slightly.

The percent of the state's unemployed aged 45-64 years dipped from 18.2 percent in 1982 to 17.1 percent in 1983. Nationwide, in comparison, the percentage moved up from 15.1 percent in 1982 to 16.0 percent in 1983. In the civilian labor force, 45-64 year olds made up 29.2 percent of the statewide total in 1983, and 25.9 percent of the national total.

Women comprised 41.2 percent of the unemployed in the state in 1983, just slightly less than their representation in the labor force (43.7 percent). In the U.S., women made up 41.6 percent of the unemployed and 43.5 percent of the civilian labor force. In both the state and nation, the proportion of women among the jobless declined from 1982 to 1983. The unemployment rate for adult women (20 years and over) decreased from 1982 to 1983 in both the state and nation. Statewide, the rate moved from 7.5 percent to 6.9 percent, while the national rate of 8.1 percent in 1983 was down from 8.3 percent a year earlier.

The unemployment rate for males aged 20 and over was little changed in both the U.S. and the state from 1982 to 1983. In the nation, the 1983 jobless rate for adult men was 8.9 percent compared with 7.8 percent in New York State.

The table on the following page shows the percent distribution of the unemployed by sex and selected age groups in New York State and the United States for 1982 and 1983.

Table 19. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS
BY SEX AND AGE GROUP
NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES
1983

(Annual averages)

Group	New York State	United States	Difference NY - US
All 16 and over	100.0	100.0	-
16-19 years	19.6	17.1	2.5
20-24 years	21.9	21.7	0.2
25-44 years	39.8	44.1	-4.3
45-64 years	17.1	16.0	1.1
65 and over	1.6	1.1	0.5
Total males	58.8	58.4	0.4
16-19 years	10.8	9.4	1.4
20-24 years	13.7	12.8	0.9
25-44 years	23.4	25.8	-2.4
45-64 years	10.0	9.8	0.2
65 and over	0.9	0.7	0.2
Total females	41.2	41.6	-0.4
16-19 years	8.8	7.7	1.1
20-24 years	8.2	9.0	-0.8
25-44 years	16.4	18.3	-1.9
45-64 years	7.1	6.3	0.8
65 and over	0.7	0.4	0.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and Employment and Earnings, January 1984.

Unemployment by Selected Population Group

Minorities continued to be overrepresented among the jobless in 1983. Blacks accounted for 21.3 percent of the state's unemployed, but only 12.6 percent of the labor force. Representation of blacks among the jobless was up from 20.3 percent in 1982. Nationwide, the percentage of blacks among the unemployed also rose slightly, from 20.1 percent in 1982 to 21.2 percent in 1983. The unemployment rate for blacks in New York State was 14.5 percent in 1983, up from 13.8 percent in 1982, but still lower than the national rate of 19.5 percent. The U.S. unemployment rate for blacks rose 0.6 percentage point from 1982 to 1983.

Hispanics comprised 7.0 percent of the state's labor force but 9.9 percent of the unemployed in 1983, down from 11.5 percent in 1982. The unemployment rate for Hispanics in the state declined from 13.3 percent in 1982 to 12.2 percent in 1983. This was lower than the national rate of 13.7 percent, which was nearly unchanged from 1982.

Tables 20 and 21 show percent distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates by race and Hispanic origin for the state and the United States for 1982 and 1983.

Table 20. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE UNEMPLOYED
BY SELECTED POPULATION GROUP
NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES
1982 AND 1983

Group	New York State		United States	
	1982	1983	1982	1983
All persons, 16 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	77.6	76.1	77.2	75.8
Black	20.3	21.3	20.1	21.2
Hispanic	11.5	9.9	7.7	7.7

NOTE: Hispanics may be of any race; thus they may be included in either the white or black population group.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and Employment and Earnings, January 1984.

Table 21. ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
BY SELECTED POPULATION GROUP
NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES
1982 AND 1983

Group	New York State		United States	
	1982	1983	1982	1983
All persons, 16 years and over	8.6	8.6	9.7	9.6
White	7.8	7.7	8.6	8.4
Black	13.8	14.5	18.9	19.5
Hispanic	13.3	12.2	13.8	13.7

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and Employment and Earnings, January 1984.

Unemployment Covered by Unemployment Insurance

A total of 943,359 different individuals received unemployment benefits during 1983, up 1,963 or 0.2 percent from 1982. A basic difference between unemployment insurance beneficiaries and unemployed individuals not covered by unemployment insurance is that beneficiaries have had recent work experience and are usually not recent or new entrants into the labor market; for the most part they are job losers rather than job leavers. Recent entrants or job leavers are generally ineligible for or not entitled to unemployment insurance (UI) benefits.

Significant characteristics of UI beneficiaries in New York State during 1983 include the following:

- Less than 3.0 percent were under 20 years of age, reflecting the fact that most of the unemployed in this age group lacked the qualifying work experience which would make them eligible to collect unemployment insurance. Persons in the prime working age group (25-44 years) accounted for nearly half (48.1 percent) of the beneficiaries but 39.8 percent of the total unemployed. Beneficiaries 45 years of age and older made up 29.6 percent of the total, although they accounted for 18.1 percent of all unemployed persons.

- The majority (54.7 percent) of UI beneficiaries in 1983 were blue-collar workers; the proportion was down 3.1 percentage points from 1982. Former clerical and sales workers comprised 18.0 percent of total beneficiaries, while professional, technical, and managerial workers accounted for 12.3 percent. About one in 10 beneficiaries was a former service worker. The percentage of manufacturing workers among beneficiaries fell from 38.1 percent in 1982 to 33.8 percent in 1983, while 57.5 percent of the 1983 beneficiaries indicated nonmanufacturing as their industry of last employment.

- Nearly two out of three beneficiaries had 12 or more years of education; one-tenth had 16 or more years of schooling.

- Minorities comprised one-quarter of UI beneficiaries, with blacks (not Hispanic) accounting for 12.8 percent of total beneficiaries in 1983, and Hispanics 9.7 percent.

- Women made up 41.3 percent of beneficiaries in 1983, essentially unchanged from 1982. Of women beneficiaries, 42.8 percent were blue-collar workers and 30.5 percent last worked as clerical and sales workers. Over one-half of the women were formerly employed in nonmanufacturing industries, 37.9 percent in manufacturing, and 6.8 percent in government.

Table 22 presents a summary of selected characteristics of individuals receiving unemployment insurance benefits in New York State in 1983; actual numbers, as well as percent distributions, are included.

Table 22. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
NEW YORK STATE
1983

Characteristics	Number	Percent of total
	Age group	
All ages	943,359	100.0
Under 20 years	27,750	2.9
20-24 years	152,878	16.2
25-34 years	274,881	29.1
35-39 years	97,640	10.4
40-44 years	81,412	8.6
45-54 years	142,037	15.1
55-59 years	66,823	7.1
60-64 years	43,683	4.6
65 and over	26,630	2.8
Unknown	29,625	3.1
	Ethnic group	
All groups	943,359	100.0
White 1/	655,693	69.5
Black 1/	120,777	12.8
American Indian	4,313	0.5
Other nonwhite	21,696	2.3
Hispanic	91,472	9.7
Unknown/unreported	49,408	5.2
	Years of education	
All groups	943,359	100.0
Less than 8 years	66,728	7.1
8 years	48,794	5.2
9 to 11 years	165,726	17.6
12 years	366,191	38.8
13 to 15 years	138,413	14.7
16 years and over	97,258	10.3
Unreported	60,249	6.4

Table 22. (continued)

Characteristics	Number	Percent of total
	Occupational group	
All occupations	943,359	100.0
Professional	64,574	6.8
Technical	18,839	2.0
Managerial	32,757	3.5
Clerical	135,451	14.4
Sales	33,566	3.6
Blue collar	516,358	54.7
Farming, forestry, fishery	3,261	0.3
Service (except household)	98,009	10.4
Private household service	3,930	0.4
Unknown/unreported	36,614	3.9
	Industry of last employment	
All industries	943,359	100.0
Manufacturing	319,064	33.8
Durable goods	133,814	14.2
Nondurable goods	185,250	19.6
Nonmanufacturing (excluding government)	542,240	57.5
Agriculture and related	10,521	1.1
Mining	2,093	0.2
Construction	91,475	9.7
Transportation and public utilities	58,918	6.2
Trade	165,896	17.6
Wholesale	55,102	5.8
Retail	110,794	11.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	37,692	4.0
Services	175,645	18.6
Government	53,721	5.7
Unknown/unreported	28,334	3.0

1/ Excludes Hispanics.

NOTE: Data relate to beneficiaries in Regular Programs (first 26 weeks of unemployment insurance compensation).

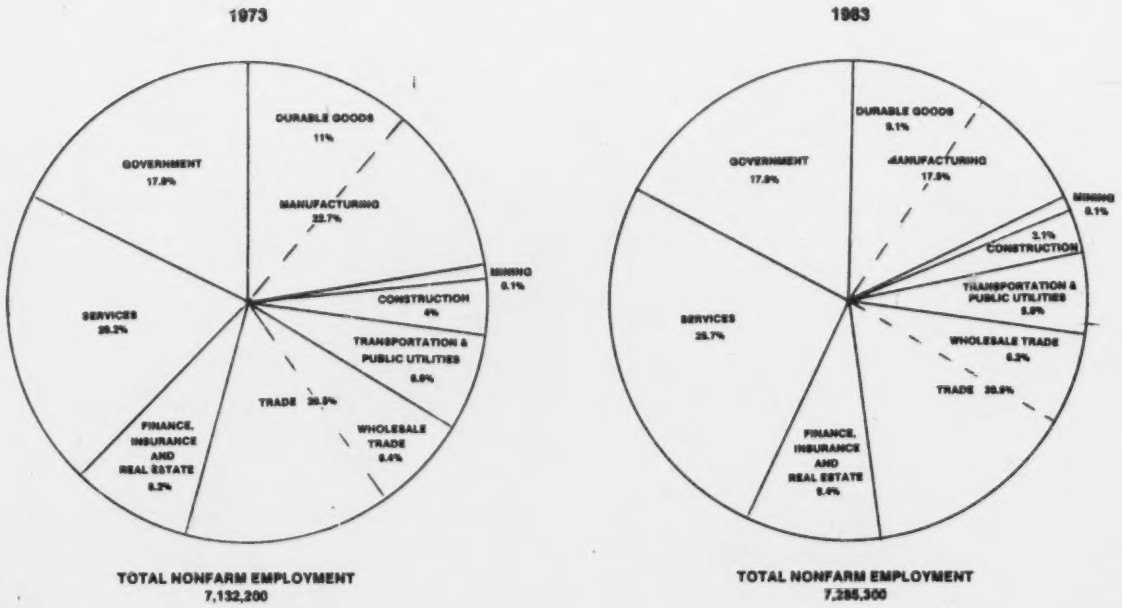
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Trends from 1973-1983 in Nonagricultural Employment

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in New York State continued its long-term upward trend in 1983 following a slight reduction a year earlier. The rebound carried the annual average almost back to the record 1981 level. The number of nonfarm jobs in the state has been on a general expansion since 1977.

Job growth in the last decade was concentrated in three nonfactory components: the services sector, which has expanded nearly each year over the period; finance, insurance, and real estate which has posted seven consecutive years of employment growth; and trade which registered job gains in six of the last ten years. The following chart presents a comparison of nonfarm employment by major industry group for 1973 and 1983.

Chart 3. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION NEW YORK STATE 1973 AND 1983



Source: New York State Dept. of Labor

The growth in the number of services jobs in the state over the last ten years (431,000) was led by health services (138,800), business services (92,100), and social services (74,900). Educational services (43,000), miscellaneous services (30,400) and legal services (28,700) also showed significant gains. The increase in finance, insurance, and real estate jobs from 1973 to 1983 was concentrated in the banking group (58,400) and in security and commodity brokers industry (34,100). Trade employment rose 33,200 over the 10-year period with all of the advance occurring in the retail segment. The pickup in retail establishments was centered in eating and drinking places (70,900), miscellaneous retail stores (19,500), and food stores (16,900). A substantial reduction in general merchandise stores (41,500) and weakness in wholesale trade employment since 1973 tempered the overall expansion.

A hefty increase in state government jobs over the ten years more than offset a downturn in the federal sector and the total for government rose 25,500, or 2.0 percent.

On the downward side, construction employment fell sharply from 1973 to 1976 but since then, expanded almost yearly. Despite the upturn, construction employment in 1983 was still 55,100 or 19.5 percent below the 1973 level.

Jobs in transportation and public utilities contracted by 61,500 since 1973 with losses registered in eight of the last 10 years. Declines were centered in the segments involved in transporting goods or people and in the telephone and telegraph group. Transportation services and other public utilities employment remained fairly stable while the radio and television segments registered increases over the period.

Manufacturing employment generally continued its long-term decline from 1973 to 1983, falling in six of those 10 years. Since 1973, the number of nondurable goods jobs in the state fell by nearly one-quarter, while durable goods employment dropped by about 15 percent. Beginning in 1978, durable goods employment surpassed nondurables as the leading job group in the factory sector.

The following table presents nonagricultural wage and salary employment by major industry group for the period 1973 to 1983.

Table 23. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK STATE, 1973-1983

Industry	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Total	7,132.2	7,077.1	6,829.9	6,789.5	6,857.6	7,044.5	7,179.4	7,207.1	7,287.3	7,254.6	7,285.3
Manufacturing	1,619.1	1,574.6	1,421.9	1,438.9	1,459.6	1,481.2	1,492.8	1,445.1	1,433.3	1,352.5	1,299.3
Durable	784.6	788.3	701.9	707.2	722.6	745.3	767.6	744.6	741.9	698.8	663.8
Nondurable	834.4	786.3	719.9	731.7	737.0	736.0	725.3	700.5	691.4	653.6	635.5
Nonmanufacturing	5,513.1	5,502.5	5,408.1	5,350.6	5,398.0	5,563.3	5,686.6	5,762.0	5,854.0	5,902.1	5,986.0
Construction	283.0	261.2	211.7	189.4	190.2	199.2	210.3	209.3	213.2	219.6	227.9
Transportation and public utilities	470.2	456.8	434.0	428.1	425.3	430.3	433.8	431.4	429.7	422.0	408.7
Trade	1,459.7	1,441.7	1,402.3	1,414.4	1,427.6	1,454.7	1,476.8	1,465.2	1,465.7	1,468.4	1,492.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	586.3	581.7	577.3	575.3	577.8	586.9	605.4	626.2	654.9	670.6	686.4
Services	1,438.0	1,451.9	1,446.7	1,462.7	1,499.5	1,570.8	1,643.2	1,709.4	1,783.8	1,821.3	1,869.1
Mining	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.3	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.5	7.0
Government	1,268.6	1,301.9	1,328.7	1,273.6	1,270.8	1,315.1	1,311.3	1,314.4	1,300.3	1,293.7	1,294.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Nonagricultural Employment Trends by Major Area 1973-1983

Most of the state's individual labor areas shared in the overall expansion in nonfarm jobs from 1973 through 1983. Downstate, a large increase in the Nassau-Suffolk area, combined with smaller advances in Westchester, Rockland, and Putnam counties, more than cancelled a loss of nearly 200,000 nonagricultural jobs in New York City and the area as a whole registered an increase of 53,000 or 1.1 percent in nonfarm employment.

Upstate metropolitan areas fared better over the 10 years, recording an uptrend of 81,700 or 4.3 percent in nonagricultural wage and salary employment. Most areas in the region had higher nonfarm payrosters in 1983 than 1973 with the largest absolute hikes posted in the Rochester, Albany, Syracuse, and Poughkeepsie areas. The Buffalo, Elmira, and Utica-Rome metropolitan areas employed fewer nonfarm workers in 1983 than 10 years earlier.

The downstate share of total nonfarm employment in the state declined from 66.3 percent in 1973 to 65.6 percent in 1983 but the five counties outside New York City (Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland, and Putnam) increased their proportion of nonagricultural jobs from 16.6 percent of the state total in 1973 to 19.7 percent in 1983. The Nassau-Suffolk metropolitan area had the largest change among the state's major areas in its share of nonfarm jobs over the 10-year period, gaining 2.3 percentage points to 13.4 percent in 1983.

Among the 10 upstate New York major areas, Albany, Rochester, and Poughkeepsie recorded the largest upturns in their share of the state's nonfarm payrosters, with the Buffalo, Utica-Rome, and Elmira areas each experiencing small losses.

The following table presents nonfarm wage and salary employment by major area for New York State for the years 1973 and 1983; net and percent change data over the period are also included.

Table 24. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
SELECTED AREAS, NEW YORK STATE
1973 - 1983

(Numbers in thousands)

Area	1973	1983	Change 1973-1983	
			Net	Percent
New York State	7,132.2	7,285.3	153.1	2.1
New York Combined Area (10-co.)	4,728.0	4,781.0	53.0	1.1
New York City Area (8-co.)	3,935.3	3,804.5	-130.8	-3.3
New York City	3,540.6	3,344.2	-196.4	-5.5
Westchester County	313.4	361.0	47.6	15.2
Rockland County	71.5	86.2	14.7	20.6
Putnam County	9.9	13.2	3.3	33.3
Nassau-Suffolk SMSA	792.7	976.4	183.7	23.2
Upstate Metropolitan Areas	1,890.5	1,972.2	81.7	4.3
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	313.2	339.4	26.2	8.4
Binghamton	106.2	116.9	10.7	10.1
Buffalo	501.9	463.9	-38.0	-7.6
Elmira	39.3	33.6	-5.7	-14.5
Glens Falls	34.9	38.9	4.0	11.5
Newburgh-Middletown	73.2	82.3	9.1	12.4
Poughkeepsie	84.5	105.6	21.1	25.0
Rochester	385.2	417.5	32.3	8.4
Syracuse	239.6	262.8	23.2	9.7
Utica-Rome	112.5	111.3	-1.2	-1.1

Industry Employment Developments: 1982-1983

More recently, 1983 was a year of recovery for total nonfarm employment in the state following a recession-related downturn in 1982. The year started with employment below 1982 levels, but by April the number of nonfarm jobs had risen above totals recorded 12 months prior. Despite all-time peak employment levels during the last quarter of 1983, the lower job counts earlier in the year kept the annual average slightly below the record high set in 1981. Nonagricultural employment increased by 0.6 percent in the nation from 1982 to 1983, compared with 0.4 percent in the state.

The most significant 12-month growth in nonfarm jobs in the state was in the Nassau-Suffolk Area where a slight (200) increase in manufacturing was accompanied by substantial hiring (28,400) in nonmanufacturing. Also posting improvements over the year were Rockland, Dutchess, Orange, and Westchester counties, as well as the Albany-Schenectady-Troy and Syracuse areas. On the down side were the Buffalo (-8,500), Rochester (-5,000), Utica-Rome (-1,000), and Binghamton (-600) areas, as well as New York City (-900).

The following discussion addresses changes in nonfarm employment in New York State from 1982 to 1983 by major industry group as well as specific component industries and locations. Table 26 on page 48 presents a detailed summary of nonfarm employment by industry for 1982 and 1983.

Manufacturing: Factory jobs in New York State continued their long-term decline in 1983, falling by 53,200 or 3.9 percent. At 1,299,300, jobs were at the lowest level in the current data series which started in 1939. Over-the-year losses were registered in both durable and nondurable goods. Nationwide, manufacturing employment also fell from 1982 to 1983, dropping by 1.5 percent. This marked the fourth consecutive year of factory job contraction both nationwide and in New York State.

Durable goods manufacturing: "Hard" goods employment in the state receded by 35,000 (5.0 percent) to 663,800 in 1983, the lowest level in the current data series and down one-quarter from the record levels posted in the mid-1960's. The decline in 1983 marked the fourth straight year that "hard goods" employment in New York State was on the downgrade. All major durable goods industries, with the exception of lumber and wood products, were hit by layoffs over the year with the nonelectrical machinery (-10,500 or 6.5 percent); instruments and related products (-9,900 or 7.2 percent); and primary metals (-5,200 or 12.8 percent) industries recording the largest contractions. The most significant durable goods layoffs were posted in the Buffalo and Rochester metropolitan areas and in New York City. Nationally, a 2.4 percent slackening in durable goods jobs was not as severe as in New York State.

Nonelectrical machinery: Lack of orders and plant closings in the nonelectrical machinery industry in New York State were mainly responsible for the drop of 10,500 (6.5 percent) in employment during 1983; this was not as large as the national decline of 9.2 percent in this industry. Slower demand for labor over the year was centered in the general industrial machinery industry, the engine and turbines group and metalworking machinery industry. The 22 percent setback in construction and related machinery employment was the largest percent loss of any category. Most segments were at or near record lows in 1983 and some were 20 to 50 percent below peak levels attained in the 60's and 70's. Most major areas across the state posted reductions in the number of nonelectrical machinery jobs from 1982 to 1983. Nationwide, the construction and related machinery, metalworking machinery, and general industrial machinery component industries posted year-to-year losses which more than cancelled out hiring in the office and computer machinery and refrigeration categories.

Instruments and related products: Foreign competition and lack of demand forced furloughing in the instruments and related products industry, down 9,900 or 7.2 percent to 126,800 in 1983. This was the lowest level since 1978 but still nearly 25 percent above averages of the early 1960's. The largest loss since 1982 was posted in the photographic equipment and supplies component which declined by 11.0 percent or 9,400. Smaller year-to-year

decreases were recorded in measuring and controlling devices (300) and ophthalmic goods (200). The engineering and scientific instruments industry added 200 employees since 1982 and is now at the highest level since 1970. The bulk of the reduction in the instruments industry was in the Rochester Area, with smaller losses in New York City and Westchester County.

The New York State decline in the industry accounted for 48.1 percent of the 20,600 jobs lost in the instruments category nationwide since 1982. In 1983, nearly one out of every five persons employed in the instruments industry in the U.S. was located in New York State.

Primary metals: Primary metals continued on its long-term decline with plant closings and layoffs pushing employment down by 5,200 or 12.8 percent to 35,400 in 1983--a new low for the industry. All major components cut staffs, with blast furnaces and basic steel products decreasing by 2,300 and iron and steel foundries by 1,300, or 27.1 percent. At 3,500, the job count in foundries was at its lowest level on record and down about two-thirds from the record highs recorded in the late 1960's and early 1970's. Most of the 1982-1983 reduction in primary metals employment in the state was in the Buffalo Area and New York City. In the U.S., primary metals employment was down 9.1 percent, with lags in most component industries.

Fabricated metal products: Continuing to bow to recessionary pressures and foreign competition, fabricated metal products employment dwindled by 3,800 or 5.2 percent from 1982 to 1983; all component industries had reduced payrosters over the year. Jobs in the fabricated structural metal products division receded by 1,300 (6.0 percent), while miscellaneous fabricated metal products employment was off by 1,000 (10.2 percent). Smaller declines were recorded in "other" fabricated metal products; cutlery, hand tools, and hardware; screw machine products; and metal forgings and stampings. Employment levels were trimmed in nearly all major areas of the state in this industry group, with the Nassau-Suffolk Area recording the only job gain (300) over the year.

Electrical and electronic equipment: The number of electrical equipment jobs in the state slid by 3,100 or 2.0 percent from 1982 to 1983 as a result of closings and cutbacks at many firms. In contrast, employment was up slightly (0.8 percent) in the U.S. Most major groups within this industry reduced staffs over the year in the state with the electrical industrial apparatus component falling by 1,800 (9.9 percent) to 16,400 in 1983--a record low level. The radio and TV receiving equipment industry as well as household appliances; electrical lighting and wiring equipment; and communications equipment groups also registered smaller payrosters from year to year. On the positive side, the electronic components and accessories industry swelled to 42,700 in 1983, a new record high for this category. Most major areas across the state shared in the overall year-to-year loss of jobs in the

industry. Nationally, most of the advance in 1983 was in the electronic components group, with smaller upturns in communications equipment and household appliances.

Transportation equipment: The transportation equipment group continued its long-term decline in 1983 slackening to 62,700--a record low and down by more than one-third from the peak employment levels of the mid-1960's. The bulk of the drop over the year was in the aircraft and parts component, which dropped by 1,100 or 3.7 percent. The "other" transportation equipment segment was down by 900, while recalls in auto and related manufacturing pushed motor vehicles and equipment up by 400. Gains in transportation equipment in the Syracuse and Buffalo areas from 1982 to 1983 were more than offset by smaller payrosters in most other major areas. Nationwide, transportation equipment employment rose by 1.2 percent as a large gain in motor vehicles and equipment across the country combined with higher levels in several other components to more than cancel reductions in aircraft and parts, ships and boat building, and railroad equipment.

Stone, clay, and glass products: Stone, clay, and glass products employment narrowed by 1,100 (3.3 percent) from 1982 to 31,900 in 1983--the lowest level on record. Cuts occurred in miscellaneous and nonmetallic mineral products (700 or 6.7 percent) and glass and glassware, down 400 or 4.3 percent. Levels for each of those industry groups in 1983 were at the lowest for each respective series. A plant closing coupled with lower job demand to effect the setback. Overall, reductions in the Buffalo, Albany, and Syracuse areas more than cancelled a small year-to-year upturn in New York City.

Furniture and fixtures: The count of workers in the furniture industry fell for the fifth straight year in 1983 and averaged 20,200, down 200 or 0.1 percent from a year earlier. Reduced payrolls in the household furniture and "other" furniture and fixtures groups accounted for the change; all of the drop occurred in New York City. Nationwide, jobs rose 3.4 percent in furniture and fixtures from 1982 to 1983.

Lumber and wood products: Employment in the lumber and wood products industry group increased by 300 (2.3 percent) from 1982 to 13,300 in 1983; this compares to a 10.0 percent increase in the nation. Despite the year-to-year upturn, jobs in this segment were still below the record levels of the early 1970's.

Nondurable goods manufacturing: Nondurable goods manufacturing employment bottomed at 635,500 in 1983, a new record low level and the sixth straight year-to-year loss. Lower payrosters were registered in nearly all major nondurable industry groups since 1982. The largest cutback was in the apparel industry which has fallen almost yearly since 1959. In the U.S., 27,800 nondurable goods jobs, or 0.3 percent of the total, were lost from 1982 to 1983 with most major groups recording reduced payrolls.

Apparel and other finished fabric products: The apparel industry in New York State narrowed once again in 1983, dropping to 145,800 or 6,900 (4.5 percent) below a year ago and about half the level of 20 years ago. The long-term effects of imports continued to impact the industry. All components lost ground in 1983 with women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear falling 2,200 or 2.9 percent over the year to 74,000, the lowest level on record and 25 percent below estimates of the early 1970's. The "other" apparel and textile products industry lost 1,400 jobs or 10.8 percent from year to year, while miscellaneous fabricated textile products experienced a reduction of 1,100 (5.0 percent). Paring also occurred in men's and boys' suits and coats (down 700 or 8.0 percent) and men's and boys' furnishings (off 600 or 4.3 percent).

Nearly all of the drop in apparel industry employment in New York State from 1982 to 1983, as well as over the long term, was in New York City where over 82 percent of all apparel employment in the state is located. Smaller losses over the year occurred in the Nassau-Suffolk Area and Westchester County.

Apparel employment nationwide was up slightly (0.3 percent) over the year as hiring accelerated in miscellaneous fabricated textile products, women's and misses' outerwear, and men's and boys' furnishings.

Miscellaneous manufacturing industries: Employers in this industry group shaved payrolls by 4.4 percent or 2,300 from 1982 to 1983; this compares with a decline of 2.8 percent nationally. All component industries experienced over-the-year reductions with jobs in toys and sporting goods declining by 900 or 7.6 percent. Less severe slackening was recorded in "other" miscellaneous manufacturing (down 500); costume jewelry and notions; and jewelry, silverware, and plated ware, each off by 400. Most of the change in this industry from year to year was in New York City.

Chemicals and allied products: At 64,600 in 1983, employment in the chemicals industry in New York State was off 2,200 or 3.3 percent from 1982 with plant closings and partial cutbacks forcing the change. Over-the-year deficits were registered in most chemical group industries with only the drug industry (+100 or 0.5 percent) recording a modest gain. The industrial organic chemical segment was reduced by 800 or 9.9 percent, the eighth straight year-to-year decline. Other decreases occurred in industrial inorganic chemicals; plastics materials and synthetics; and soaps, cleaners, and toilet goods, each down 400 in 1983. The year-to-year drop in chemicals employment was centered in New York City and Buffalo.

In the U.S. chemicals manufacturing employment was cut back by 2.6 percent, with losses recorded in most component industries. Employment in the drugs sector was up over the year nationwide.

Paper and allied products: Furloughing in the paper and allied products industrial group in 1983 brought total employment down to 45,000, or 1,900 (4.1 percent) lower than 1982 and the lowest level in the current data series which began in 1958. The paperboard containers and boxes component fell by 900 (6.3 percent), miscellaneous converted paper products was off 500 (2.6 percent), while paper mills employment declined by 300 (2.8 percent) from year-to-year. Employment counts in these industry components were at or near record lows in 1983. Paper and allied products employment across the nation was off slightly from 1982 to 1983 with employment in miscellaneous converted paper products registering losses over the year. Lower job counts in New York City and the Buffalo Area were mainly responsible for over-the-year losses in New York State.

Food and kindred products: Jobs in this industry group continued their long-term decline in 1983, down 1,600 (1.9 percent) since 1982 and at 82,900, were about half of the total of the late 1950's. Reduced demand for labor in the "other" food products group, coupled with smaller declines in canning and preserving; sugar and confectionary products; and meat products, forced the reduction from 1982 to 1983.

Over the year, gains in the Syracuse and Nassau-Suffolk areas were more than outweighed by losses in New York City and the Rochester, Buffalo, and Utica-Rome metropolitan areas.

Food industry jobs dropped 0.8 percent in the U.S. as a whole with lower levels in each major component industry except sugar.

Printing, publishing, and allied industries: The state's printing and publishing industry posted its first decline in seven years in 1983, losing 1,600 workers or 1.0 percent from 1982. Despite the change, 1983 employment in this industry was above that of the mid-1970's. Over the year, cutbacks were registered in most component industries with payrosters in the book industry narrowing to their lowest average since 1977. On the positive side, employment in the periodicals component rose by 700 or 2.5 percent from 1982 to 28,800 in 1983, a new record high. All of the gain in this group was in New York City where over 80 percent of statewide jobs in the industry are located. The majority of the 12-month loss in printing and publishing employment was centered in New York City with smaller losses also recorded in the Buffalo and Rochester areas. Minimal over-the-year job gains in this industry group occurred in the Albany, Syracuse, Westchester, and Nassau-Suffolk areas.

In contrast to the statewide decline, printing and publishing employment rose by 1.9 percent in the nation with hiring recorded in all major component groups except the books and printing trade services industries.

Textile mill products: Payrosters in textiles were trimmed by 1,500 or 4.8 percent from 1982 to 29,600 in 1983, a new record low and a level about half of the totals recorded in the late 1950's and early 1960's. Losses over the year were widespread among most component groups with the largest, a reduction of 500, in "other" textile mill products. All major areas of the state, except Utica-Rome (+100) shared in the decrease in textiles employment from 1982 to 1983 with the largest losses recorded in New York City (600) and Albany (400).

Textile mill products employment was also down nationally (0.8 percent) mainly the result of a large decline in the weaving mills category.

Leather and leather products: The state's leather industry continued its long-term retrenchment in 1983, falling by 1,300 or 5.2 percent. In comparison, jobs were down 5.0 percent nationally. Since 1970 in New York State, leather industry employment has declined nearly 50 percent and since the late 1950's is down about two-thirds. Over the year, reduced job levels were centered in the handbags and personal leather goods (700) and footwear (400) components. The majority of the loss since 1982, as well as over the long term, occurred in New York City.

Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products: The job count in this category amounted to 29,700 in 1983, up 500 or 1.7 percent since 1982. All of the year-to-year gain was in the miscellaneous plastics products industry where employment rose to 26,400. Increases generally scattered across the state overshadowed a loss in New York City.

Other nondurable goods manufacturing: The petroleum refining industry in the state grew by 500 jobs in 1983 bringing employment to 6,500. All of the gain over the year was in New York City which saw employment in the industry advance by 50 percent to 2,400. Small losses among other major areas of the state partially offset the overall gain.

Nonmanufacturing: The nonmanufacturing sector fared much better than its factory counterpart in New York State during 1983. Over the year, nonfactory payrosters turned upward by 83,900 or 1.4 percent to 5,986,000, the highest total on record. All major nonmanufacturing industry groups, except transportation, communication, and public utilities (-13,300) and wholesale trade (-4,400), shared in the job expansion with the services and retail trade categories leading the year-to-year advance. All major labor areas posted higher nonfactory employment levels over the year.

Nationally, an increment of 1.2 percent in nonmanufacturing employment was not as great as in the state. From 1982 to 1983, furloughing in mining (15.2 percent); transportation and public utilities (1.8 percent); and wholesale trade (0.4 percent) was overbalanced by increases in services (3.3 percent); finance, insurance and real estate (2.4 percent); retail trade (2.4 percent); construction (0.9 percent); and government (0.1 percent).

Wholesale trade: Employment in the state's wholesale trade industry declined in 1983; this was the second straight year-to-year drop following six consecutive yearly expansions. Averaging 449,600 in 1983, wholesale trade was off 4,400 (1.0 percent) from 1982. Layoffs centered in New York City and in the Albany, Buffalo, and Syracuse areas more than cancelled out over-the-year gains in the Nassau-Suffolk and Rochester metropolitan areas.

Retail trade: Retail trade employment showed strength once again in 1983 and averaged 1,043,200, a new record high and up 28,900 (2.8 percent) from 1982. All component retail trade industries recorded advances over the year. Employment in eating and drinking places, at 311,800 in 1983, led the way with a job gain of 11,200 (3.7 percent). This marked the twelfth straight year-to-year expansion in jobs for this category and pushed employment to a new record level. Food stores also posted a new record high, rising by 5,400 or 2.9 percent from 1982, while miscellaneous retail stores registered an increase of 6,100 (4.3 percent). The overall improvement in retail trade employment in New York State since 1982 was shared by all of the state's major areas with the Nassau-Suffolk Area (7,200) and New York City (7,000) recording the largest hikes.

In 1983, employment in retail outlets in New York State accounted for slightly less than 7 percent of the nationwide total. Nationally, all major retail components registered higher employment levels in 1983 with the exception of general merchandise stores which fell slightly. The trade industry as a whole was the nation's largest employer in 1983.

Services and miscellaneous: Services continued as the state's largest employer in 1983 with employment soaring by 47,800 (2.6 percent) from 1982 to 1,869,100--a new record high. Jobs in the services group in New York State have grown each year since 1958 (except in 1975) and in 1983 were more than double their level of 1958. Hiring in 1983 was centered in miscellaneous business services, medical and health services, educational services, social services, and legal services. Nearly all major areas contributed to the hike, with New York City and the Nassau-Suffolk and Albany areas leading the way. Services employment nationwide rose by 3.3 percent with sizable year-to-year advances in business services, health services, and social services. This industry was the nation's second largest employer in 1983, representing about one out of every five nonfarm jobs.

Finance, insurance, and real estate: This sector accelerated by 15,800 (2.4 percent) from 1982 to 686,400 in 1983, a record high, with most component industries adding workers. The security and commodity brokers segment rose 10,900 or 10.3 percent, with the bulk of the change centered in New York City where over 90 percent of all jobs in the state are located. Employment in the banking industry advanced to 241,200 in 1983, a new record high and more than double the average recorded in 1958, the start of the current data series. Nearly three-quarters of the banking industry jobs in New York State were located in New York City in 1983.

The only finance, insurance, and real estate component industry to post a drop over the year was the insurance carrier group which fell by 1,900 or 1.6 percent. This decline was the continuation of a downward trend which began in the early 1970's.

Most of the state's major areas contributed to the general upturn in finance, insurance, and real estate employment in 1983 with over half the gain occurring in New York City. New York State accounted for 12.6 percent of the national job total in this category in 1983 and 12.5 percent of the increase nationwide from 1982 to 1983. All major component industries, except for insurance carriers which fell slightly, recorded gains over the year in the U.S.

Construction: Construction employment in the state rose for the third straight year in 1983, following a period (1973-1976) which saw the number of workers in this group fall by one-third.

Payrosters averaged 227,900 in New York State during 1983, up 8,300 or 3.8 percent from 1982 and 38,500 above the 1976 figure--the low for the current data series. Over the year, all three major construction components registered gains with special trade contractors gaining 6,000 or 4.1 percent. Most major areas in the state recorded improvements, with the largest growth in the Nassau-Suffolk Area, New York City, and Westchester County.

Government: Jobs in government in New York State advanced 400 from 1982 to 1,294,100 in 1983, but were down nearly 35,000 from the record peak set in 1975. The over-the-year increase in the public sector was confined to local government which rose by 5,700 or 0.6 percent with both educational and noneducational categories providing impetus. The state (3,500) and federal (1,700) divisions experienced declines from 1982 to 1983. In state government, furloughing occurred in both educational and noneducational agencies, while at the federal level, a large drop in post offices was accompanied by smaller decreases in other nondefense facilities over the year.

Across New York State, increases in government employment centered in New York City and the Nassau-Suffolk Area more than offset losses in the Albany, Utica-Rome, Buffalo, and Syracuse areas. A year-to-year upturn in government employment nationally (0.1 percent) was in the federal (0.5 percent) and state (0.5 percent) sectors. Local government jobs fell by 0.2 percent with lower levels in the education component.

Transportation and public utilities: The transportation and public utilities sector declined to 408,700 in 1983, the lowest level in the current data series and down nearly one-fifth from the record employment levels of the late 1960's and 1970. All major components of this industry group experienced fewer jobs in 1983 with the telephone and telegraph category--in the midst of a labor-management dispute--declining by 7,300 or 7.2 percent over the year. Railroad employment slipped 1,400 (8.4 percent) to 15,200. This group has been on a near-steady decline since 1958 and since then, posted a

loss of over 75 percent in its employment level. Most of the drop in transportation and public utilities employment over the year was in New York City; however, the Buffalo, Rochester, and Albany areas, as well as Westchester County, also recorded slackening.

A slightly smaller percentage decline (1.8 percent) occurred in the U.S. than in the state (3.2 percent) from 1982 to 1983. Sizable job losses in the communications segment and railroad transportation occurred over the year.

Mining: Employment in the mining industry in New York State rose by 500 from 1982 to 7,000 in 1983, the fourth consecutive year-to-year advance, and the highest level since 1976. Nationally, mining employment dropped by 15.2 percent or 171,000 jobs.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Outlook Through 1985 and 1990

New York State Division of the Budget projections indicate that the total number of nonfarm wage and salary workers in the state is expected to increase by 338,200 between 1983 and 1985. Both the factory and nonfactory sectors are projected to experience gains over the period with the number of nonmanufacturing workers rising by nearly 285,000 compared with 53,600 in the manufacturing segment.

In the manufacturing category, increased employment levels are projected for both durable and nondurable goods. All major nonmanufacturing industries, except for mining which should remain constant, are expected to share in the overall expansion. The services and trade industries are anticipated to lead the way in hiring.

Nonfarm employment in New York State is expected to rise to an average 7,823,800 in 1990, up 8.6 percent from 1980. All of the gain should be in the nonfactory sector with the manufacturing component continuing its long-term decline. All major areas in the state, except for the Buffalo and Elmira Metropolitan Areas, should share in the expansion.

National employment projections for the period 1982-1995 indicate that most new job growth in the U.S. is expected to take place in nonmanufacturing industries, and will account for almost 85 percent of all new jobs between 1982 and 1995. Among services, industries such as medical care, business services, professional services, hotels, personal services and nonprofit organizations are projected to account for more than 1 of 3 new jobs over the projection span, compared with 1 of 6 for manufacturing industries.

Factory jobs, which represented 25 percent of all jobs in 1959 but less than 19 percent in 1982, are projected to maintain this steady share through the 1982-1995 period. Table 25 shows projected national job growth by major industry division for the period 1982-1995.

Table 25. PROJECTED JOB GROWTH BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
UNITED STATES
1982 - 1995

(In thousands)

Industry	1982-1995		1982-1990		1990-1995	
	New jobs	Percent of total	New jobs	Percent of total	New jobs	Percent of total
Total new jobs	25,248	100.0	16,000	100.0	9,248	100.0
Goods-producing:	6,548	25.9	4,350	27.2	2,198	23.8
Farm	-265	-1.0	-163	-1.0	-102	-1.1
Mining	122	0.5	39	0.2	83	0.9
Construction	2,434	9.6	1,472	9.2	962	10.4
Manufacturing	4,257	16.9	3,002	18.8	1,255	13.6
Durable	3,170	12.6	2,224	13.9	946	10.2
Nondurable	1,087	4.3	778	4.9	309	3.3
Service-producing:	18,700	74.1	11,650	72.8	7,050	76.2
Transportation and public utilities	1,094	4.3	659	4.1	435	4.7
Trade	6,009	23.8	3,819	23.9	2,190	23.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,786	7.1	1,214	7.6	572	6.2
Services	8,673	34.4	5,246	32.8	3,427	37.1
Private households	-289	-1.1	-235	-1.5	-54	-0.6
Government	1,427	5.7	947	5.9	480	5.2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, November 1983.

The following table presents a breakdown of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for New York State for 1982 and 1983 by detailed industry group; actual and percent changes are included.

Table 26. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1982 AND 1983

(Annual averages in thousands)

Industry	1982	1983	Change 1982-1983	
			Net	Percent
Total nonagricultural employment	7,254.6	7,285.3	30.7	0.4
Manufacturing	1,352.5	1,299.3	-53.2	-3.9
Durable goods	698.8	663.8	-35.0	-5.0
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	13.0	13.3	0.3	2.3
Furniture and fixtures	20.4	20.2	-0.2	-0.1
Household furniture	8.1	8.0	-0.1	-1.2
Partitions and fixtures	6.0	6.0	-	-
Other furniture and fixtures	6.3	6.2	-0.1	-1.6
Stone, clay and glass products	33.0	31.9	-1.1	-3.3
Glass and glassware	9.2	8.8	-0.4	-4.3
Miscellaneous and nonmetallic mineral products	10.4	9.7	-0.7	-6.7
Other stone, clay and glass products	13.4	13.4	-	-
Primary metals industries	40.6	35.4	-5.2	-12.8
Blast furnaces, steel mills	12.3	10.0	-2.3	-18.7
Iron and steel foundries	4.8	3.5	-1.3	-27.1
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	12.7	11.8	-0.9	-7.1
Nonferrous foundries	4.8	4.6	-0.2	-4.2
Other primary metals	5.9	5.5	-0.4	-6.8
Fabricated metal products	73.2	69.4	-3.8	-5.2
Cutlery, hand tools and hardware	9.1	8.8	-0.3	-3.3
Fabricated structural metal products	21.8	20.5	-1.3	-6.0
Screw machine products	5.6	5.3	-0.3	-5.4
Metal forgings and stampings	12.4	12.2	-0.2	-1.6
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	9.8	8.8	-1.0	-10.2
Other fabricated metal products	14.5	13.8	-0.7	-4.8
Machinery (except electrical)	162.7	152.2	-10.5	-6.5
Engines and turbines	15.6	13.7	-1.9	-12.2
Construction, mining and related machinery	5.4	4.2	-1.2	-22.2
Metalworking machinery	18.9	17.1	-1.8	-9.5
Special industrial machinery (except metalworking machinery)	12.4	11.4	-1.0	-8.1
General industrial machinery	24.4	20.5	-3.9	-16.0
Office, computing and accounting machinery	58.2	57.7	-0.5	-0.9
Refrigeration and service industry machinery	10.5	10.2	-0.3	-2.9
Other machinery (except electrical)	17.2	17.3	0.1	0.6

Table 26. (continued)

Industry	1982	1983	Change 1982-1983	
			Net	Percent
Electrical machinery	155.0	151.9	-3.1	-2.0
Electrical industrial apparatus	18.2	16.4	-1.8	-9.9
Household appliances	4.3	3.8	-0.5	-11.6
Electrical lighting and wiring equipment	22.3	21.9	-0.4	-1.8
Radio and TV receiving equipment	6.1	5.5	-0.6	-9.8
Communication equipment	49.7	49.4	-0.3	-0.6
Electronic components and accessories	42.2	42.7	0.5	1.2
Other electrical equipment and supplies	12.4	12.2	-0.2	-1.6
Transportation equipment	64.2	62.7	-1.5	-2.3
Motor vehicles and equipment	27.9	28.3	0.4	1.4
Aircraft and parts	29.7	28.6	-1.1	-3.7
Other transportation equipment	6.6	5.7	-0.9	-13.6
Instruments and related products	136.7	126.8	-9.9	-7.2
Engineering and scientific instruments	11.6	11.8	0.2	1.7
Measuring, controlling devices	13.3	13.0	-0.3	-2.3
Medical instruments and supplies	13.5	13.4	-0.1	-0.7
Ophthalmic goods	7.6	7.4	-0.2	-2.6
Photographic equipment and supplies	85.7	76.3	-9.4	-11.0
Other instruments and related products	5.0	4.9	-0.1	-2.0
Nondurable goods	653.6	635.5	-18.1	-2.8
Food and kindred products	84.5	82.9	-1.6	-1.9
Meat products	7.3	7.0	-0.3	-4.1
Canning and preserving	10.4	10.0	-0.4	-3.8
Grain mill products	5.4	5.4	-	-
Bakery products	16.8	16.7	-0.1	-0.6
Sugar and confectionery products	6.9	6.5	-0.4	-5.8
Beverages	15.2	15.3	0.1	0.7
Other food and kindred products	22.6	21.9	-0.7	-3.1
Tobacco manufacturers	3.1	3.0	-0.1	-3.2
Textile mill products	31.1	29.6	-1.5	-4.8
Broadwoven fabric mills	3.5	3.3	-0.2	-5.7
Knitting mills	18.2	18.0	-0.2	-1.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool and knit)	2.6	2.2	-0.4	-15.4
Other textile mill products	6.7	6.2	-0.5	-7.5
Apparel and other finished fabric products	152.7	145.8	-6.9	-4.5
Men's and boys' suits and coats	8.8	8.1	-0.7	-8.0
Men's and boys' furnishings	13.9	13.3	-0.6	-4.3
Women's, misses' and juniors' outerwear	76.2	74.0	-2.2	-2.9
Women's, children's and infants' undergarments	8.9	8.4	-0.5	-5.6
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	10.1	9.6	-0.5	-5.0
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	21.8	20.7	-1.1	-5.0
Other apparel and textile products	13.0	11.6	-1.4	-10.8

Table 26. (continued)

Industry	1982	1983	Change 1982-1983	
			Net	Percent
Paper and allied products	46.9	45.0	-1.9	-4.1
Paper mills (except building paper)	10.6	10.3	-0.3	-2.8
Miscellaneous converted paper products	19.1	18.6	-0.5	-2.6
Paperboard containers and boxes	14.4	13.5	-0.9	-6.3
Other paper and allied products	2.8	2.7	-0.1	-3.6
Printing, publishing and allied industries	156.4	154.8	-1.6	-1.0
Newspapers	33.9	33.5	-0.4	-1.2
Periodicals	28.1	28.8	0.7	2.5
Books	24.3	22.9	-1.4	-5.8
Commercial printing	38.9	39.0	0.1	0.3
Blankbooks and bookbinding	8.5	8.0	-0.5	-5.9
Printing trade services	8.6	8.4	-0.2	-2.3
Other printing and publishing	14.1	14.2	0.1	0.7
Chemicals and allied products	66.8	64.6	-2.2	-3.3
Industrial inorganic chemicals	7.2	6.8	-0.4	-5.6
Plastics, materials and synthetics	5.1	4.7	-0.4	-7.8
Drugs	21.2	21.3	0.1	0.5
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	18.8	18.4	-0.4	-2.1
Industrial organic chemicals	8.1	7.3	-0.8	-9.9
Other chemicals and allied products	6.4	6.1	-0.3	-4.7
Petroleum refining and related industries	6.0	6.5	0.5	8.3
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	29.2	29.7	0.5	1.7
Rubber and rubber products	3.3	3.3	-	-
Miscellaneous plastic products	25.9	26.4	0.5	1.9
Leather and leather products	25.2	23.9	-1.3	-5.2
Footwear (except rubber)	8.2	7.8	-0.4	-4.9
Handbags and personal leather goods	9.3	8.6	-0.7	-7.5
Other leather and leather products	7.6	7.4	-0.2	-2.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	51.9	49.6	-2.3	-4.4
Jewelry, silverware and plated ware	15.1	14.7	-0.4	-2.6
Toys and sporting goods	11.9	11.0	-0.9	-7.6
Pens, pencils, office and art supplies	3.5	3.3	-0.2	-5.7
Costume jewelry and notions	6.0	5.6	-0.4	-6.7
Other miscellaneous	15.5	15.0	-0.5	-3.2
Nonmanufacturing	5,902.1	5,986.0	83.9	1.4
Mining	6.5	7.0	0.5	7.7
Construction	219.6	227.9	8.3	3.8
Building construction-general contracting	43.1	43.9	0.8	1.9
Nonbuilding construction-general contracting	30.1	31.5	1.4	4.7
Construction-special trade contracting	146.5	152.5	6.0	4.1

Table 26. (continued)

Industry	1982	1983	Change 1982-1983	
			Net	Percent
Transportation and public utilities	422.0	408.7	-13.3	-3.2
Railroad transportation	16.6	15.2	-1.4	-8.4
Air transportation	52.2	51.0	-1.2	-2.3
Other transportation	157.0	154.0	-3.0	-1.9
Communication	137.7	132.5	-5.2	-3.8
Telephone and telegraph	101.1	93.8	-7.3	-7.2
Electric, gas and sanitary services	58.4	55.9	-2.5	-4.3
Wholesale and retail trade	1,468.4	1,492.9	24.5	1.7
Wholesale trade	454.0	449.6	-4.4	-1.0
Retail trade	1,014.3	1,043.2	28.9	2.8
Building material, hardware, farm equipment	29.4	30.3	0.9	3.1
General merchandise	151.1	152.3	1.2	0.8
Department stores	129.2	130.6	1.4	1.1
Food	187.2	192.6	5.4	2.9
Auto dealers and service stations	78.5	80.3	1.8	2.3
Apparel and accessories	84.4	85.5	1.1	1.3
Furniture and fixtures	40.8	42.0	1.2	2.9
Eating and drinking places	300.6	311.8	11.2	3.7
Miscellaneous retail stores	142.4	148.5	6.1	4.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	670.6	686.4	15.8	2.4
Banking	238.3	241.2	2.9	1.2
Security and commodity brokers	106.0	116.9	10.9	10.3
Insurance carriers	118.0	116.1	-1.9	-1.6
Insurance agents and brokers	51.4	51.9	0.5	1.0
Real estate combined with insurance	117.2	118.2	1.0	0.9
Credit agencies other than banks, holding and other investments	39.7	42.1	2.4	6.0
Services and miscellaneous	1,821.3	1,869.1	47.8	2.6
Hotels (year-round)	55.1	57.4	2.3	4.2
Hospitals (nongovernmental)	267.1	271.5	4.4	1.6
Government	1,293.7	1,294.1	0.4	-
Federal	152.9	151.2	-1.7	-1.1
State	255.3	251.8	-3.5	-1.4
Local	885.4	891.1	5.7	0.6

Growth and Declining Industries

Government budget restrictions, persistently high unemployment levels and other factors have made coordinated efforts toward improving the economy of the state of extreme importance. Administrators and planners have focused on attracting new business or firms to the state, expanding opportunities for the unemployed and developing training programs in occupations with substantial demand for workers.

The industries offering the greatest potential for job development and training efforts are those which have experienced long-term growth and at the same time have managed to resist furloughing during slack periods in the economy. On the other hand, the potential is more limited in those categories which have recorded long-term cutbacks or which turned downward during recessions.

The following section of this report identifies industries which registered marked employment expansions (growth industries) and contractions (declining industries) during the past five- and ten-year periods.

Growth Industries: "Long-term" growth industries shown on the following table experienced substantial employment increases from 1973 to 1983. During that decade, these 14 industries strengthened their payroll counts by 676,100 persons with over 60 percent of the change occurring in the second half of the period. In 1983, these industries accounted for 2,787,600 jobs or 38.3 percent of all nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the state. All of the "growth industry" jobs were in nonmanufacturing: 52.8 percent in service industries; 20.0 percent in finance, insurance, and real estate; 18.1 percent in trade; and 9.0 percent in government.

Table 27. NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES REGISTERING THE LARGEST EMPLOYMENT INCREASES NEW YORK STATE 1973-1983 AND 1978-1983

(In thousands)

Industry	Increases in annual average employment	
	1973-1983	1978-1983
Health services	138.8	85.8
Hospitals	45.2	29.7
Nursing and personal care facilities	21.9	16.5
Medical and dental labs and health and allied services not elsewhere classified	-	14.9
Outpatient care facilities	6.0	11.5
Business services	92.1	57.6
Advertising	9.5	6.9
Computer and data processing services	-	12.1
Miscellaneous business services	-	21.1
Social services*	74.9	51.4
Eating and drinking places	70.9	28.1
Banking	58.3	42.7
State government	45.8	11.7
Educational services	43.0	28.2
Elementary and secondary schools	18.1	9.2
Colleges, universities, professional schools, and junior colleges	19.6	16.7
Miscellaneous services	30.4	18.7
Engineering, architectural, and surveying services	7.7	5.4
Noncommercial educational, scientific, and research organizations	5.8	3.1
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services	17.3	10.4
Security and commodity brokers	34.1	42.7
Legal services	28.7	18.5
Miscellaneous retail stores	19.5	15.0
Food stores	16.9	17.3
Amusement and recreation services (except motion pictures)	11.9	4.9
Insurance agents and brokers	10.8	6.3

* This industry experienced a large increase in employment not attributable to growth between 1980 and 1982. This increase was due to a reclassification of a large number of workers from the "domestic" category to social services.

Additional industries which did not exhibit as much growth from 1973 to 1978 but recorded noteworthy (over 5,000) employment increases from 1978 to 1983, include: special trade contractors (26,800); office, computing and accounting machines manufacturing (5,800); communication equipment manufacturing (7,000); communication (7,500); wholesale trade (8,000); real estate and combinations of real estate and insurance (5,400); credit agencies (non-bank lenders) and investment companies (5,900); hotels (7,200); and local government, education (10,900).

These "growth industries" are not exhaustive, but reflect those categories recording the most significant advances over the last five- and ten-year periods. Some of the industries which registered considerable growth over the last ten years are not expected to continue hiring at pre-1983 levels. For example, continued expansions are not expected in state government because of recent budgetary constraints, although some job openings will result from replacement needs. Nearly all of the increase in the social services industry job count resulted from a reclassification of workers, and further substantial increments are not expected.

Declining Industries: The industries included in the following table experienced substantial job declines during the last five- and ten-year periods.

Table 28. NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES REGISTERING THE LARGEST EMPLOYMENT DECREASES NEW YORK STATE 1973-1983 AND 1978-1983

(In thousands)

Industry	Decreases in annual average employment	
	1973-1983	1978-1983
Apparel*	72.8	39.1
General merchandise stores	41.5	24.2
Other transportation (bus, taxi, motor freight, water)	34.6	16.4
Primary metals*	34.6	21.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing*	30.0	16.4
Textile mill products*	28.1	11.6
Food and kindred products*	23.7	12.3
Fabricated metal products*	21.6	14.8
Automotive dealers and service stations	16.0	10.6
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment*	14.0	13.1
Stone, clay, and glass products*	13.4	7.6
Chemicals and allied products*	12.2	8.9
Leather and leather products*	12.0	5.8
Machinery, except electrical*	12.0	14.6
Railroad transportation	10.5	7.0

* Manufacturing industries.

The predominance of manufacturing on the declining industry list (nearly three-quarters of those shown) reflects the general deterioration of the job-count in this segment over the last 10 years. Manufacturing industries listed were nearly equally divided between durable and nondurable goods-producing.

Although some job openings will occur as a result of replacement needs, few opportunities are expected in the following additional industries:

Household furniture manufacturing
Partitions and fixtures manufacturing
Paper and allied products manufacturing
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products manufacturing
Other transportation equipment manufacturing
Air transportation

Hours Worked: The length of the average workweek of production workers is a leading economic indicator since employers generally lengthen or shorten average weekly hours before hiring or laying off workers. In New York State, the average length of the workweek (all industries) was 39.3 hours in 1983, up 0.5 hour since 1982. During 1983, average weekly hours were above year-earlier figures each month from April to December and the level in December was at its highest in five years. The length of the workweek was extended in both durable and nondurable goods sectors in 1983, with the durable goods group rising to 40.7 hours, up 0.6 hour over the year, and the nondurable goods category gaining 0.5 hour from 1982 to 38.0 hours in 1983.

Among the major durable goods industries, primary metals showed the largest advance in hours worked, gaining 1.4 hours over the year to 40.6 hours in 1983. The transportation equipment, electrical machinery, fabricated metals, and stone, clay, and glass products industries each added one hour to their workweek. The transportation equipment industry recorded the longest average workweek of any manufacturing industry during 1983 at 42.0 hours. The instruments industry was the only factory group to register a decline from 1982, dropping 0.5 hour to 40.8 hours in 1983.

In the nondurable goods category, all major industries posted expansions in average weekly hours from year to year. The greatest increases occurred in the rubber and plastics industry (1.1 hours), chemicals (0.7 hour), textiles (0.6 hour), and leather products (0.6 hour). The paper products component recorded the longest workweek among nondurable goods industries in 1983 (41.9 hours), followed by the chemical (41.5 hours), and food products (41.3 hours) industries.

Among the nonfactory industries for which data are available, most groups recorded declines in average weekly hours from 1982 to 1983 with the telephone and telegraph component and year-round hotels each losing 0.5 hour.

Weekly Earnings: Average weekly earnings of production workers in the state's factories increased by 7.2 percent from 1982 to $347.41 in 1983, the highest on record. In comparison, inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (U.S. city average), rose 3.2 percent, while the Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (U.S. city average) moved ahead by 3.0 percent over the year. Average weekly earnings of factory production workers nationwide, at $354.48 in 1983, were also up 7.2 percent from a year earlier.

Among durable goods manufacturing industries, workers in the state's transportation equipment industry had the highest average weekly earnings in 1983 at $515.76, up 8.1 percent from a year prior, while those employed in the nonelectrical machinery component had the largest percentage gain (10.0 percent) in earnings from year to year.

In the nondurable goods sector, chemical industry workers received an average of $419.98 per week in 1983, up 11.3 percent from 1982, while those holding production jobs in printing and publishing had earnings of $411.40 per week, up 6.3 percent over the year. In spite of recording the largest percent increase in weekly earnings among nondurable goods industries (12.2 percent), leather products industry earnings at $213.38 were still the lowest of any major group.

In the nonmanufacturing component, workers in the electric, gas, and sanitary services industry had the highest earnings of any reportable industry in 1983 at $546.13, up 6.6 percent from a year earlier. Construction workers earned an average of $514.04 per week in 1983 in New York State, a hike of 8.6 percent over the year, and the largest percentage gain in the nonfactory group.

Hourly Earnings: Average hourly earnings of manufacturing production workers in New York State amounted to $8.84 in 1983, an upturn of 5.9 percent from $8.35 in 1982. All major factory industries shared in the advance with the chemical (9.4 percent), nonelectrical machinery (8.9 percent), and miscellaneous manufacturing (8.3 percent) industries registering the largest percentage uptrend from year to year. Production workers in the transportation equipment group had the highest average hourly earnings in 1983 at $12.28, they were followed by the primary metals ($11.59) and printing and publishing ($11.00) components.

Among selected nonfactory industries, the construction (8.0 percent), electric, gas, and sanitary services (6.9 percent), and telephone and telegraph (6.8 percent) industries had the largest percentage hikes in average hourly earnings from 1982 to 1983. In addition, those three categories also enjoyed the highest average hourly earnings of any major industry group for which data are available.

Additional information on average hourly earnings, as well as average weekly hours and average weekly earnings, for New York State for 1982 and 1983 is available in Table 29.

Table 29. HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES
NEW YORK STATE
1982 - 1983

Industry	Average weekly hours		Average weekly earnings			Average hourly earnings		
	1982	1983	1982	1983	Percent increase	1982	1983	Percent increase
Manufacturing	38.8	39.3	$323.98	$347.41	7.2	$8.35	$8.84	5.9
Durable goods	40.1	40.7	368.52	394.79	7.1	9.19	9.70	5.5
Lumber products	38.9	39.3	246.24	256.63	4.2	6.33	6.53	3.2
Furniture	39.0	39.7	258.18	274.33	6.3	6.62	6.91	4.4
Stone, clay, and glass	40.3	41.3	369.95	404.33	9.3	9.18	9.79	6.6
Primary metals	39.2	40.6	440.22	470.55	6.9	11.23	11.59	3.2
Fabricated metals	39.3	40.3	329.73	355.85	7.9	8.39	8.83	5.2
Nonelectrical machinery	40.0	40.4	374.40	411.68	10.0	9.36	10.19	8.9
Electrical machinery	39.8	40.8	316.41	346.39	9.5	7.95	8.49	6.8
Transportation equipment	41.0	42.0	477.24	515.76	8.1	11.64	12.28	5.5
Instruments	41.3	40.8	407.63	422.69	3.7	9.87	10.36	5.0
Nondurable goods	37.5	38.0	280.88	303.24	8.0	7.49	7.98	6.5
Food products	41.1	41.3	334.97	358.07	6.9	8.15	8.67	6.4
Textiles	38.7	39.3	222.14	238.94	7.6	5.74	6.08	5.9
Apparel	34.1	34.4	203.24	215.00	5.8	5.96	6.25	4.9
Paper products	41.8	41.9	332.31	354.06	6.5	7.95	8.45	6.3
Printing and publishing	36.9	37.4	387.08	411.40	6.3	10.49	11.00	4.9
Chemicals	40.8	41.5	377.40	419.98	11.3	9.25	10.12	9.4
Rubber and plastics	39.1	40.2	276.44	304.31	10.1	7.07	7.57	7.1
Leather products	37.1	37.7	190.26	213.38	12.2	5.29	5.66	7.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	37.5	38.0	247.88	272.08	9.8	6.61	7.16	8.3
Construction	36.0	36.2	473.40	514.04	8.6	13.15	14.20	8.0
Telephone and telegraph	40.2	39.7	482.00	508.16	5.4	11.99	12.80	6.8
Electric, gas and sanitary services	42.8	42.7	512.32	546.13	6.6	11.97	12.79	6.9
Wholesale trade	37.9	37.6	339.21	352.69	4.0	8.95	9.38	4.8
Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)	30.7	30.7	179.29	184.20	2.7	5.84	6.00	2.7
Banking	35.7	35.6	277.03	287.65	3.8	7.76	8.08	4.1
Hotels (year round)	32.6	32.1	224.94	237.86	5.7	6.90	7.41	7.4

OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND

This section contains information on statewide supply and demand for workers, by occupation, during fiscal year 1983 (October 1, 1982 to September 30, 1983). Included is a list showing titles of emerging occupations within the U.S. economy and a summary of projected occupational trends in the nation.

Applicants and Openings

Labor supply and demand statistics were derived from fiscal year 1983 data compiled by the New York State Labor Department's Job Service Division. Demand is depicted by the volume of job openings received during the period, while the supply of workers is reflected by counts of individual job applicants. Although considerable in scope and detail, the data represent only the experience of the Job Service in serving the labor market. This information does not indicate all activity in the labor market nor does it comprise a perfectly representative sample of the marketplace. (Some applicant groups, such as women, and some employer groups, such as those operating under provisions of government contracts, tend to be more heavily represented in Job Service statistics.) In the absence of more comprehensive coverage of all labor market transactions, however, Job Service data provide valuable clues to supply and demand conditions existing in a wide range of occupations in this state. The reader who requires more extensive information should utilize other sources, such as: the output of training programs; reports on labor market conditions in particular industries where some occupations predominate; counts of the volume and variety of classified advertising for employment openings; and the informed opinions of local educators, employers, planners, and Job Service personnel.

In order to provide the reader with more meaningful data, statistics on applicants and openings in several occupations have been removed from the text and tables in this section. The Job Service maintains registries for a few occupations where available workers are matched with short-term (usually 3 days or less) openings. An applicant who might not be available for full-time work could fill a large number of these openings during the year and thereby skew the overall supply-demand picture. Data from nurse's and teacher's registries, along with those of material handler, cashier II, inventory clerk, day worker, sales attendant, harvest worker (fruit), and school secretary were deleted from this section.

Overview: There were 1,137,943 job applicants available at New York State Job Service offices during fiscal year 1983; 695,163 job openings were received during the same time period. After removal of short-term openings and registry data, registered applicants numbered 1,067,989 and job openings received totaled 278,007.

The clerical and sales category recorded both the largest number of available applicants (320,689) and the largest number of job openings (106,096) of any major occupational group during fiscal year 1983. The service component was the second largest category for both, accounting for 184,067 applicants and 69,110 openings.

Job Service data yielded an average applicants-to-openings (A/O) ratio of 3.8 for all occupations during fiscal year 1983. This ratio, defined as the number of applicants registered divided by the number of openings received, is used to describe occupational demand and supply. Ratios for specific occupations or occupational groupings are compared with the average for all occupations to determine the job outlook. A high A/O ratio indicates a likely applicant oversupply and less favorable prospects for employment in that occupation. A low A/O ratio shows that demand and supply are in better balance and employment prospects are more favorable. Of all major occupational categories, agricultural, fishery, forestry and related occupations had the lowest A/O ratio. Service, benchwork, and clerical and sales occupational groups also had A/O ratios less than the 3.8 average for all occupations. A listing of A/O ratios, by occupational category, is found in Table 30.

Table 30. RATIOS: APPLICANTS TO OPENINGS, APPLICANTS PLACED TO APPLICANTS REGISTERED (PERCENT), AND OPENINGS FILLED TO OPENINGS RECEIVED (PERCENT), BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
NEW YORK STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1983
(October 1, 1982-September 30, 1983)

Occupational code and title	Ratio of applicants registered to openings received	Percent	
		Applicants placed of applicants registered	Openings filled of openings received
Total	3.8	13.1	73.4
0, 1 Professional, technical and managerial	8.6	6.5	80.4
2 Clerical and sales	3.0	19.5	75.0
3 Service	2.7	19.0	75.7
4 Agricultural, fishery, forestry and related	1.9	32.0	79.2
5 Processing	3.8	19.9	77.9
6 Machine trades	6.0	8.6	55.5
7 Benchwork	3.3	16.3	67.7
8 Structural work	5.7	9.3	58.4
9 Miscellaneous	6.1	8.7	75.8

Applicants had the greatest likelihood of getting a job in the agricultural, fishery, forestry and related category (32.0 percent) and the processing category (19.9 percent). These percentages are obtained by dividing applicants placed by applicants registered, and expressing that as a percent. Applicants in the professional, technical and managerial category had the least likelihood of getting a job (6.5 percent).

The percentage of job openings filled averaged 73.4 for all occupations but ranged from a high of 80.4 percent for the professional, technical, and managerial group to a low of 55.5 percent for the machine trades classification. Tables 31 and 32 show the volume and distribution of job applicants and openings, by occupational category, during fiscal year 1983.

Table 31. JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS AND OPENINGS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
NEW YORK STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1983
(October 1, 1982-September 30, 1983)

Occupational code and title	Applicants			Job openings	
	Registered	Placed	Active e.o.p.	Received	Filled
Total	1,067,989	139,821	410,795	278,007	204,027
0, 1 Professional, technical and managerial	118,639	7,702	46,509	13,724	11,033
2 Clerical and sales	320,689	62,425	111,980	106,096	79,611
3 Service	184,067	35,024	63,390	69,110	52,324
4 Agricultural, fishery, forestry and related	14,673	4,694	3,194	7,780	6,160
5 Processing	21,332	4,239	7,016	5,667	4,413
6 Machine trades	64,266	5,540	23,727	10,674	5,923
7 Benchwork	90,284	14,734	37,235	27,059	18,319
8 Structural work	81,664	7,616	28,369	14,255	8,319
9 Miscellaneous	143,761	12,475	57,788	23,642	17,925

NOTE: Detail data for applicants registered or active e.o.p. (end of period) is less than the total because the latter includes partially registered applicants not assigned to an occupational group. Detail data for applicants placed exceeds total placed because an applicant may be placed in more than one occupational group during the period.

Table 32. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS AND OPENINGS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
NEW YORK STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1983
(October 1, 1982-September 30, 1983)

Occupational code and title	Applicants			Job openings	
	Registered	Placed	Active e.o.p.	Received	Filled
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0, 1 Professional, technical and managerial	11.1	5.5	11.3	4.9	5.4
2 Clerical and sales	30.0	44.6	27.3	38.2	39.0
3 Service	17.2	25.0	15.4	24.9	25.6
4 Agricultural, fishery, forestry and related	1.4	3.4	0.8	2.8	3.0
5 Processing	2.0	3.0	1.7	2.0	2.2
6 Machine trades	6.0	4.0	5.8	3.8	2.9
7 Benchwork	8.5	10.5	9.1	9.7	9.0
8 Structural work	7.6	5.4	6.9	5.1	4.1
9 Miscellaneous	13.5	8.9	14.1	8.5	8.8

NOTE: Detail data for applicants registered or active e.o.p. (end of period) is less than the total because the latter includes partially registered applicants not assigned to an occupational group. Detail data for applicants placed exceeds total placed because an applicant may be placed in more than one occupational group during the period.

Labor Supply and Demand: Data drawn from the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) of the New York State Job Service form the largest available file on applicants and job openings in the state's labor market. The following analysis is based on ESARS statistics--job openings received, job applicants registered, and jobs filled during fiscal year 1983 (October 1, 1982-September 30, 1983). Tables 33 through 36 make use of the nine-digit occupational code based on the fourth edition of the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT), published in 1977.

Although the discussion here is centered on statewide Job Service data, the job market for many occupations is not a statewide market nor are job applicants and openings distributed evenly throughout the state. A statewide market implies job mobility, that is, job applicants are presumed willing to relocate within the state for employment. However, many opportunities are not attractive enough to induce workers to relocate; such jobs are therefore limited to the labor supply of a local labor market or sub-area. In all, 136 occupations with a minimum of 800 applicants available or of 400 job openings received during the year were selected for review; fewer applicants or openings, in the context of a statewide labor market, were considered impractical for analysis.

Of the 136 occupations studied, just over two-thirds (99) averaged two or fewer applicants for each job opening. Of these occupations (listed in Table 33), 28.3 percent were in the clerical and sales category and 34.3 percent in the services group. Two occupations--electrician and machinist--have been identified as apprenticeable occupations with a significant level of employment in at least one high-technology industry.

Table 33. OCCUPATIONS WITH LOWEST RATIOS OF JOB APPLICANTS TO JOB OPENINGS
NEW YORK STATE
FISCAL YEAR 1983

Occupational code[a/]	and title	Ratio
	0.1 - 0.5	
202.362-800	Legal stenographer	0.1
187.117-014	Director, community organization	0.1
201.362-807	School secretary	0.2
905.687-010	Truck-driver helper	0.2
153.267-018	Umpire	0.2
075.124-010	Nurse, school	0.2
301.687-010	Caretaker	0.2
363.682-018	Presser, machine	0.3
363.682-014	Presser, all-around	0.3
159.124-010	Counselor, camp	0.3
249.367-074	Teacher aide II	0.3
099.327-010	Teacher aide I	0.4
786.682-831	Lockstitch machine operator	0.4
388.663-010	Elevator operator	0.4
369.477-014	Service-establishment attendant	0.5
311.477-026	Waiter/waitress, formal	0.5
786.682-870	Overlock sewing machine operator, ladies sportswear	0.5
202.362-014	Stenographer	0.5
309.677-010	Companion (domestic service)	0.5
785.361-804	Sample stitcher, ladies dresses	0.5
785.361-810	Sample stitcher, ladies sportswear	0.5
402.687-010	Farmworker, vegetable II	0.5
	0.6 - 1.0	
311.677-018	Dining room attendant	0.6
299.357-014	Telephone solicitor	0.6
403.687-010	Farmworker, fruit II	0.6
323.687-014	Cleaner, housekeeping	0.7
323.687-018	Housecleaner (hotel and restaurant)	0.7
762.684-018	Assembly operator (woodworking)	0.7
230.687-010	Advertising-material distributor	0.7
209.587-034	Marker (retail trade, wholesale trade)	0.7
211.582-010	Food tabulator, cafeteria	0.8
402.687-014	Harvest worker, vegetable	0.8
203.582-066	Typist	0.8
099.227-034	Tutor	0.8
529.686-014	Cannery worker	0.8
785.361-018	Sample stitcher	0.8
341.367-010	Recreation-facility attendant	0.8
279.357-050	Salesperson, general hardware	0.9
279.357-046	Salesperson, flying squad	0.9
249.367-046	Library assistant	0.9
788.687-066	Laborer, boot and shoe	0.9
311.677-014	Counter attendant, cafeteria	1.0
238.362-010	Hotel clerk	1.0
363.684-018	Presser, hand	1.0

Table 33. (continued)

Occupational code[a/]	and title	Ratio
	0.6 - 1.0 (continued)	
311.477-014	Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	1.0
299.477-010	Deliverer, merchandise	1.0
	1.1 - 1.5	
529.686-070	Production helper	1.1
318.687-010	Kitchen helper	1.1
230.667-010	Deliverer, outside	1.1
769.687-054	Woodworking-shop, hand	1.1
408.687-014	Laborer, landscape	1.1
290.477-014	Sales clerk	1.1
406.687-010	Groundskeeper, parks and grounds	1.1
313.361-014	Cook (hotel and restaurant)	1.1
279.357-054	Salesperson, general merchandise	1.1
201.362-010	Legal secretary	1.1
860.381-022	Carpenter (construction)	1.2
406.684-014	Groundskeeper, industrial/commercial	1.2
249.367-054	Order clerk	1.2
372.667-034	Guard, security	1.2
355.377-014	Psychiatric aide	1.2
807.381-010	Automobile body repairer	1.2
922.687-058	Laborer, stores	1.2
311.477-018	Waiter/waitress, bar	1.2
209.562-010	Clerk, general	1.2
299.367-014	Stock clerk, self-service store	1.3
261.357-066	Salesperson, women's apparel and accessories	1.3
824.261-010	Electrician	1.3
313.361-022	Cook, short order I	1.3
372.667-038	Merchant patroller	1.3
290.477-018	Sales clerk, food	1.4
211.462-014	Cashier-checker	1.4
311.477-030	Waiter/waitress, informal	1.4
410.684-010	Farmworker, dairy	1.4
222.387-058	Stock clerk	1.4
211.362-018	Teller	1.4
786.682-194	Overlock sewing machine operator	1.5
915.467-010	Automobile-service-station-attendant	1.5
209.587-026	Mail clerk	1.5
	1.6 - 2.0	
315.361-010	Cook	1.6
382.664-010	Janitor	1.6
381.687-014	Cleaner, commercial/institutional	1.6
219.362-010	Administrative clerk	1.6
906.683-022	Truck driver, light	1.6
840.381-010	Painter (construction)	1.6
726.684-018	Electronics assembler	1.7
211.362-010	Cashier I	1.7
235.662-022	Telephone operator	1.7

Table 33. (continued)

Occupational code[a/]	and title	Ratio
	1.6 - 2.0 (continued)	
203.362-010	Clerk-typist	1.7
620.261-010	Automobile mechanic	1.8
237.367-038	Receptionist	1.8
209.567-600	Clerk, general II	1.8
239.567-010	Office helper (clerical)	1.8
381.687-018	Cleaner, industrial	1.8
301.474-010	Houseworker, general	1.9
706.687-010	Assembler, production	2.0
786.682-170	Lockstitch machine operator	2.0
600.280-022	Machinist	2.0
312.474-010	Bartender	2.0

a/ The number assigned to an occupation in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT), Fourth Edition, 1977.

If many applicants are competing for available jobs in certain occupations, high A/O ratios will result. The high ratios are attributable to several factors. Among these are structural problems in the labor market, including geographic dislocation of workers and jobs, and rapid technological change, where qualifications of individuals applying for the jobs do not precisely match the hiring requirements of a particular employer.

Of the 136 occupations reviewed, 37 with the highest A/O ratios are shown in Table 34. These occupations are listed in ascending numerical order, by A/O ratio. One of these occupations--maintenance repairer--has been identified as being an apprenticeable occupation with a significant level of employment in at least one high-technology industry. High technology industries are expected to experience significant growth during the 1980's. Therefore, even though maintenance repairer had a high applicants-to-openings ratio in fiscal year 1983, it should not be discounted because current prospects are unfavorable.

Table 34. OCCUPATIONS WITH HIGHEST RATIOS
OF JOB APPLICANTS TO JOB OPENINGS
NEW YORK STATE
FISCAL YEAR 1983

Occupational code[a]	and title	Ratio
201.362-030	Secretary	2.1
706.684-022	Assembler, small parts	2.1
210.382-014	Bookkeeper I	2.2
899.381-010	Maintenance repairer, building	2.2
222.387-050	Shipping and receiving clerk	2.2
787.682-046	Sewing-machine operator	2.2
213.362-010	Computer operator	2.3
869.687-026	Construction worker II	2.3
210.382-018	Bookkeeper II	2.3
355.677-010	Food-service worker, hospital	2.4
203.582-054	Terminal operator	2.4
216.482-010	Accounting clerk	2.5
739.687-030	Assembler, small products	2.6
869.664-014	Construction worker I	2.6
905.663-014	Truck driver, heavy	2.7
355.674-014	Nurse aide	2.7
616.360-018	Machine operator I	2.9
810.384-014	Welder, arc	3.2
187.167-106	Manager, food service	3.2
206.362-010	File clerk I	3.3
203.582-030	Keypunch operator	3.4
904.383-010	Tractor-trailer-truck driver	3.5
045.107-010	Counselor	3.5
189.167-018	Management trainee (any industry)	3.8
354.377-014	Home attendant	3.9
185.167-046	Manager, retail store	3.9
620.684-014	Automobile mechanic helper	4.0
609.685-018	Production-machine tender (machine shop)	4.8
789.687-046	Final assembler, garment	5.0
920.587-018	Packager, hand	5.6
160.167-010	Accountant	6.1
921.683-050	Industrial truck operator	7.3
169.167-010	Administrative assistant	7.4
301.677-010	Child monitor	11.1
781.687-070	Trimmer, hand clipper	11.2
163.167-018	Manager, sales	12.6
920.587-010	Cloth-bolt bander	17.7

a/ The number assigned to an occupation in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT), Fourth Edition, 1977.

Occupations with substantial demand. During fiscal year 1983, the Job Service received large numbers of job openings in certain occupations. In all, 57 occupations had 1,000 or more job openings during the year. About one-third of these occupations were included in the clerical and sales group. Table 35 lists those occupations for which substantial numbers of job openings were registered with the Job Service.

Table 35. OCCUPATIONS WITH A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF OPENINGS
NEW YORK STATE
FISCAL YEAR 1983

Occupational code[a/] and title		Job Service openings received
	5,000+	
209.562-010	Clerk, general	20,270
381.687-014	Cleaner, commercial/institutional	6,841
211.582-010	Food tabulator, cafeteria	6,500
318.687-010	Kitchen helper	5,422
203.362-010	Clerk-typist	5,005
	2,000 - 4,999	
905.687-010	Truck-driver helper	4,795
211.462-014	Cashier-checker	4,571
311.477-014	Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	4,418
922.687-058	Laborer, stores	4,307
372.667-034	Guard, security	4,021
249.367-074	Teacher aide II	3,971
323.687-014	Cleaner, housekeeping	3,782
202.362-800	Legal stenographer	3,636
279.357-054	Salesperson, general merchandise	3,632
311.477-026	Waiter/waitress, formal	3,628
920.587-018	Packer, hand	3,501
099.327-010	Teacher aide I	3,458
219.362-010	Administrative clerk	3,281
311.477-030	Waiter/waitress, informal	3,232
363.682-018	Presser, machine	3,156
209.567-600	Clerk, general II	3,090
290.477-014	Sales clerk	3,068
222.387-058	Stock clerk	3,020
201.362-030	Secretary	2,849
313.361-014	Cook (hotel and restaurant)	2,355
906.683-022	Truck driver, light	2,327
301.687-010	Caretaker	2,174
202.362-014	Stenographer	2,088
355.674-014	Nurse aide	2,086
311.677-014	Counter attendant, cafeteria	2,079
203.582-066	Typist	2,031

Table 35. (continued)

Occupational code[a/]	and title	Job Service openings received
	1,000 - 1,999	
230.667-010	Deliverer, outside	1,972
237.367-038	Receptionist	1,968
529.686-014	Cannery worker	1,760
301.474-010	Houseworker, general	1,537
075.124-010	Nurse, school	1,525
402.687-010	Farmworker, vegetable II	1,517
860.381-022	Carpenter (construction)	1,517
222.387-050	Shipping and receiving clerk	1,452
869.687-026	Construction worker II	1,437
311.677-018	Dining room attendant	1,419
299.357-014	Telephone solicitor	1,364
620.261-010	Automobile mechanic	1,348
313.361-022	Cook, short order I	1,336
869.664-014	Construction worker I	1,310
299.367-014	Stock clerk, self-service store	1,258
726.684-018	Electronics assembler	1,230
899.381-010	Maintenance repairer, building	1,203
239.567-010	Office helper (clerical)	1,118
706.687-010	Assembler, production	1,073
403.687-010	Farmworker, fruit II	1,051
354.377-014	Home attendant	1,027
762.684-018	Assembly operator (woodworking)	1,014
210.382-014	Bookkeeper I	1,010
216.482-010	Accounting clerk	1,010
706.684-022	Assembler, small parts	1,006
786.682-831	Lockstitch machine operator	1,003

a/ The number assigned to an occupation in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT), Fourth Edition, 1977.

Occupations with substantial supply. The Job Service recorded 76 occupations with 1,000 or more applicants in fiscal year 1983. Almost 30 percent of these occupations, characterized by a substantial number of job applicants, had 4,000 or more during the year (see Table 36).

Table 36. OCCUPATIONS WITH A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF APPLICANTS
NEW YORK STATE
FISCAL YEAR 1983

Occupational code[a/] and title		Job Service applicants registered
	5,000+	
209.562-010	Clerk, general	25,324
920.587-018	Packer, hand	19,482
381.687-014	Cleaner, commercial/institutional	11,146
203.362-010	Clerk-typist	8,728
211.462-014	Cashier-checker	6,232
318.687-010	Kitchen helper	5,975
201.362-030	Secretary	5,851
209.567-600	Clerk, general II	5,571
355.674-014	Nurse aide	5,557
219.362-010	Administrative clerk	5,370
922.687-058	Laborer, stores	5,316
	2,000 - 4,999	
211.582-010	Food tabulator, cafeteria	4,984
372.667-034	Guard, security	4,863
311.477-030	Waiter/waitress, informal	4,524
789.687-046	Final assembler, garment	4,411
311.477-014	Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	4,383
222.387-058	Stock clerk	4,288
279.357-054	Salesperson, general merchandise	4,146
354.377-014	Home attendant	4,028
906.683-022	Truck driver, light	3,821
237.367-038	Receptionist	3,489
290.477-014	Sales clerk	3,431
869.664-014	Construction worker I	3,373
869.687-026	Construction worker II	3,359
222.387-050	Shipping and receiving clerk	3,253
301.474-010	Houseworker, general	2,859
899.381-010	Maintenance repairer, building	2,678
313.361-014	Cook (hotel and restaurant)	2,659
323.687-014	Cleaner, housekeeping	2,534
216.482-010	Accounting clerk	2,498
620.261-010	Automobile mechanic	2,377
905.663-014	Truck driver, heavy	2,370
210.382-014	Bookkeeper I	2,218
230.667-010	Deliverer, outside	2,172
210.382-018	Bookkeeper II	2,171
706.687-010	Assembler, production	2,126

Table 36. (continued)

Occupational code[a/]	and title	Job Service applicants registered
	2,000 - 4,999 (continued)	
706.684-022	Assembler, small parts	2,125
726.684-018	Electronics assembler	2,070
239.567-010	Office helper (clerical)	2,044
311.677-014	Counter attendant, cafeteria	2,002
	1,000 - 1,999	
739.687-030	Assembler, small products	1,951
786.682-170	Lockstitch machine operator	1,942
185.167-046	Manager, retail store	1,838
206.362-010	File clerk I	1,819
904.383-010	Tractor-trailer truck driver	1,779
860.381-022	Carpenter (construction)	1,775
313.361-022	Cook, short order I	1,769
787.682-046	Sewing-machine operator	1,749
921.683-050	Industrial truck operator	1,747
311.477-026	Waiter/waitress, formal	1,671
203.582-066	Typist	1,633
299.367-014	Stock clerk, self-service store	1,611
169.167-010	Administrative assistant	1,606
160.167-010	Accountant	1,559
609.685-018	Production-machine tender (machine shop)	1,464
211.362-010	Cashier I	1,460
529.686-014	Cannery worker	1,422
312.474-010	Bartender	1,376
099.327-010	Teacher Aide I	1,353
189.167-018	Management trainee (any industry)	1,342
249.367-074	Teacher aide II	1,333
203.582-030	Keypunch operator	1,309
209.587-026	Mail clerk	1,279
840.381-010	Painter (construction)	1,238
781.687-010	Trimmer, hand clipper	1,170
382.664-010	Janitor	1,155
235.662-022	Telephone operator	1,154
381.687-018	Cleaner, industrial	1,136
213.362-010	Computer operator	1,124
810.384-014	Welder, arc	1,096
905.687-010	Truck driver helper	1,091
355.677-010	Food service worker, hospital	1,047
600.280-022	Machinist	1,026
211.362-018	Teller	1,011
202.362-014	Stenographer	1,001
406.687-010	Groundskeeper, parks and grounds	1,000

a/ The number assigned to an occupation in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT), Fourth Edition, 1977.

Long-Range National Occupational Outlook

The most recent occupational projections by the Bureau of Labor Statistics suggest that a wide range of job skills will be needed nationwide by 1995. Employment in jobs requiring a college education or specialized post-secondary technical training are expected to increase significantly between 1982 and 1995. However, many jobs that do not require post-secondary training are also expected to expand significantly. For example, the projected rapid increase in demand for medical services will require large numbers of nursing aides and orderlies in addition to highly trained medical practitioners.

Employment growth in many occupations will be affected by technological change through the mid-1990's. For example, word processing equipment will slow the growth of typists, and industrial robots will reduce the growth in employment of welders, production painters and material moving occupations. Despite technological advances, employment will continue to advance in most traditional fields from 1982 to 1995. More workers will be needed to drive trucks to deliver goods, to clean a growing number of buildings, to perform health and personal services, to provide police and fire protection for an increasing population and to maintain and repair a large stock of automobiles, appliances and factory equipment.

Following is a brief summary of projected trends in the nation by selected occupational group:

- Health-related occupations: Health care will continue to expand during the 1982-1995 period. Occupations in this field have been among the fastest growing for many years, even from 1978-1982 when total employment was virtually unchanged. Continued population growth, expansion of health care coverage, and the fact that the aged (who require the most health care) are expected to increase their share of the total U.S. population are all factors that will cause greater demand for registered nurses (49 percent or 642,000 jobs); physicians (34 percent or 163,000 jobs); nursing aides and orderlies (423,000 jobs); and licensed practical nurses (220,000 jobs). In addition, some smaller occupations such as physical therapy technicians (68 percent), occupational therapists (60 percent), physical therapists (54 percent), and medical assistants (47 percent) will also grow from 1982 to 1995.

- Computer-related occupations: Occupations that are directly related to computer development and use will be among the leaders in employment growth rates from 1982 to 1995. The number of systems analysts and computer programmers should expand at a very rapid rate. An increased demand will also occur for computer service technicians to maintain the equipment, and computer and peripheral equipment operators.

- Education-related occupations: Because of an increase in births and the expected continued growth in the labor force participation of mothers of young children, employment of preschool teachers is expected to surge during the 1982-1995 period increasing by more than 40 percent. Kindergarten and elementary school teachers as well as teachers' aides are anticipated

to grow substantially as growth in the youth population works its way through the educational system. Vocational education teachers can be expected to grow at a strong pace due to demand from job training and retraining programs.

- Scientific and technical occupations: Engineering occupations are expected to provide nearly 600,000 new jobs by 1995. Chemists will be affected by diminished growth in the chemicals industry, and geologists and geophysists by a slowdown in oil and gas extraction. A fairly strong demand for biological scientists is expected due to growth in the drug industry. Electrical and electronic technicians, mechanical and civil engineering technicians should experience strong growth. As computer-assisted design equipment gains more widespread use, drafting occupations will be adversely affected.

- Office clerical workers: Because of office automation, most clerical occupations are expected to grow more slowly between 1982 and 1995 than in the 1970's. Some exceptions should occur: receptionists will be among the fastest growing clerical occupations, with a projected increase of 49 percent. Despite their increasing use of advanced office equipment and resultant rise in productivity, secretaries are projected to grow at a rate that is above average because of the growth industries in which they are concentrated.

- Mechanics and repairers: Increasing complexity of equipment used by industry and consumers is expected to provide continued steady growth for mechanics and repairers, especially automotive mechanics; refrigeration and air-contitioning mechanics; office machine and cash register servicers.

- Construction trades: Fluctuations caused by cyclical and seasonal factors characterize the construction industry. Although employment among construction trades is projected to increase by more than 900,000 workers, much of this growth represents a recovery from the severe downturn of the early 1980's.

- Food and beverage service occupations: The trend toward eating outside the home will result in continued employment growth among food and beverage preparation and service occupations. Much of this growth should be in fast food establishments.

- Production occupations: The recovery of manufacturing from the recent recession and its projected national employment increase by 1995 will provide many additional jobs for production workers performing precision tasks. Some of the lesser skilled production occupations (such as operatives) are threatened by the introduction of robots and other automated equipment.

- Sales occupations: Security and bond sales agents and real estate agents should grow faster than average as do their related industries. Salesclerks should increase about average following the trend in retail trade where most are employed. However, because of the very large size of this occupation, it should be among the leaders in the number of jobs added during the 1982-1995 period.

The U.S. economy is expected to generate an additional 25.6 million jobs between 1982 and 1995. About one-half of this job growth is projected to occur in only 40 of the 1,700 occupations for which projections were developed. In general, these occupations are numerically large and all had more than 250,000 workers in 1982. Several of the occupations on the list reflect recovery from very low 1982 employment levels caused by the recession. For example, helpers, trade; supervisors of blue-collar workers; and carpenters are on the list only because of the sharp drop in employment experienced from 1979 to 1982. Most of the employment growth reflects recovery to pre-recessionary levels. The following table shows those 40 occupations with the largest anticipated job growth from 1982 to 1995:

Table 37. OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST PROJECTED JOB GROWTH
UNITED STATES
1982 - 1995

Occupation	Change in total employment (000's)	Percent of total job growth	Percent change
Building custodians	779	3.0	27.5
Cashiers	744	2.9	47.4
Secretaries	719	2.8	29.5
General clerks, office	696	2.7	29.6
Salesclerks	685	2.7	23.5
Nurses, registered	642	2.5	48.9
Waiters and waitresses	562	2.2	33.8
Teachers, kindergarten and elementary	511	2.0	37.4
Truckdrivers	425	1.7	26.5
Nursing aides and orderlies	423	1.7	34.8
Sales representatives, technical	386	1.5	29.3
Accountants and auditors	344	1.3	40.2
Automotive mechanics	324	1.3	38.3
Supervisors of blue-collar workers	319	1.2	26.6
Kitchen helpers	305	1.2	35.9
Guards and doorkeepers	300	1.2	47.3
Food preparation and service workers, fast food restaurants	297	1.2	36.7
Managers, store	292	1.1	30.1
Carpenters	247	1.0	28.6
Electrical and electronic technicians	222	0.9	60.7
Licensed practical nurses	220	0.9	37.1

Table 37. (continued)

Occupation	Change in total employment (000's)	Percent of total job growth	Percent change
Computer systems analysts	217	0.8	85.3
Electrical engineers	209	0.8	65.3
Computer programmers	205	0.8	76.9
Maintenance repairers, general utility	193	0.8	27.8
Helpers, trades	190	0.7	31.2
Receptionists	189	0.7	48.8
Electricians	173	0.7	31.8
Physicians	163	0.7	34.0
Clerical supervisors	162	0.6	34.6
Computer operators	160	0.6	75.8
Sales representatives, nontechnical	160	0.6	27.4
Lawyers	159	0.6	34.3
Stock clerks, stockroom and warehouse	156	0.6	18.8
Typists	155	0.6	15.7
Delivery and route workers	153	0.6	19.2
Bookkeepers, hand	152	0.6	15.9
Cooks, restaurants	149	0.6	42.3
Bank tellers	142	0.6	30.0
Cooks, short order, specialty and fast food	141	0.6	32.2

NOTE: Includes only detailed occupations with 1982 employment of 25,000 or more.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, November 1983.

A list of the occupations expected to grow the fastest from 1982 to 1995 is shown in Table 38. Although the list is dominated by occupations that are tied to continued growth of expanding industries, and which have been among the strongest in the economy for the past decade, many reflect recovery from the recession. Also, these fast growing occupations generally are not found on the list of occupations that will add the most jobs over the period. Almost half of the 20 occupations in the list are either in the computer or health fields which are among the fields with the strongest growth.

Table 38. ANTICIPATED FASTEST GROWING OCCUPATIONS
UNITED STATES
1982 - 1995

Occupation	Percent growth in employment
Computer service technicians	96.8
Legal assistants	94.3
Computer systems analysts	85.3
Computer programmers	76.9
Computer operators	75.8
Office machine repairers	71.7
Physical therapy assistants	67.8
Electrical engineers	65.3
Civil engineering technicians	63.9
Peripheral EDP equipment operators	63.5
Insurance clerks, medical	62.2
Electrical and electronic technicians	60.7
Occupational therapists	59.8
Surveyor helpers	58.6
Credit clerks, banking and insurance	54.1
Physical therapists	53.6
Employment interviewers	52.5
Mechanical engineers	52.1
Mechanical engineering technicians	51.6
Compression and injection mold machine operators, plastics	50.3

NOTE: Includes only detailed occupations with 1982 employment of 25,000 or more.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, November 1983.

Some occupations are expected to decline over the period. In general, occupations on the list are concentrated in national industries that are contracting, or severely affected by technological change. For example, railroad conductors are concentrated in a declining industry, while data entry operators are affected by technological change. (See Table 39.)

Table 39. PROJECTED RAPIDLY DECLINING OCCUPATIONS
UNITED STATES
1982 - 1995

Occupation	Percent decline in employment
Railroad conductors	-32.0
Shoemaking machine operatives	-30.2
Aircraft structure assemblers	-21.0
Central telephone office operators	-20.0
Taxi drivers	-18.9
Postal clerks	-17.9
Private household workers	-16.9
Farm laborers	-15.9
College and university faculty	-15.0
Roustabouts	-14.4
Postmasters and mail superintendents	-13.8
Rotary drill operator helpers	-11.6
Graduate assistants	-11.2
Data entry operators	-10.6
Railroad brake operators	-9.8
Fallers and buckers	-8.7
Stenographers	-7.4
Farm owners and tenants	-7.3
Typesetters and compositors	-7.3
Butchers and meatcutters	-6.3

NOTE: Includes only detailed occupations with 1982 employment of 25,000 or more.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, November 1983.

For more information on these national occupational projections, as well as a complete listing of the 1,700 occupations for which projections were developed, see the November 1983 issue of the Monthly Labor Review, published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Emerging Occupations

The Dictionary of Occupational Titles, Fourth Edition (1977), is the world's most detailed job reference, containing descriptions of over 17,000 distinct occupations in the American economy. Since its publication, occupational Analysis Field Centers have identified numerous additional titles of emerging occupations. Although many of these new occupations may not currently have a large number of openings, employment and training planners should be aware of their existence for two reasons: these occupations often indicate the direction of occupational growth in our society; and existing occupational training programs may need to be modified to include the skills represented by these new occupations. The following list presents some of these newly identified occupations. Users who need amplified descriptions of these job titles are encouraged to contact their local Job Service office or the authors of this report.

Occupational code* and title	
512.382-620	Desulfurizing-equipment controller (iron and steel). Operates and controls semi-automatic, computer-actuated, metal-processing equipment that desulfurizes molten iron, according to specifications, applying knowledge of metal processing.
193.362-640	Communications specialist (government services). Operates electronic communications equipment to receive and relay messages.
959.137-560	Supervisor, energy-conservation representative (light, heat, and power). Plans, organizes, and directs activities of workers in energy-conservation department of utility company.
020.262-600	Software technician (professional and kindred). Analyzes, plans and develops software programs; transfers programs to memory chips; installs chips on printed circuit boards; and tests and corrects operation of chips and boards, using computer equipment.
203.362-500	Word-processing operator (clerical). Operates word-processing equipment to record, edit, store, and revise correspondence, reports, statistical tables, forms, and other textual materials, utilizing clerical skills and knowledge of word-processing functions and applications.
959.367-660	Energy-conservation representative (light, heat, and power). Inspects lighting-utility customers' homes to identify conditions causing energy waste and suggests remedial action to reduce waste.
022.081-600	Toxicologist (professional and kindred). Tests and investigates presence of toxic effects of cosmetic products and ingredients on laboratory animals for manufacture of cosmetics.
078.361-540	Radiation therapy technologist (medical services). Administers ionizing radiation treatment to patients requiring radiation therapy, according to work order and knowledge of machine operations, using cobalt-60 machine and linear accelerator and accessories.
007.181-500	Solar-energy-systems designer (professional and kindred). Designs solar-hot-water and space-heating system for new and existing structures.
189.167-600	Security consultant (personal services). Plans and directs implementation of comprehensive security system and oversees protection of family members from assassination and kidnapping.

* The number assigned to an occupation in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT), Fourth Edition, 1977.

A P P E N D I X

Table A-1. POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE
NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES
1960,1970,1980

County	Population			1960-1970 Change		1970-1980 Change	
	1960	1970	1980	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Albany	272,926	286,742	285,909	+13,816	+5.1	-833	-0.3
Allegany	43,978	46,458	51,742	+2,480	+5.6	+5,284	+11.4
Bronx	1,424,815	1,471,701	1,168,972	+46,886	+3.3	-302,729	-20.6
Broome	212,661	221,815	213,648	+9,154	+4.3	-8,167	-3.7
Cattaraugus	80,187	81,666	85,697	+1,479	+1.8	+4,031	+4.9
Cayuga	73,942	77,439	79,894	+3,497	+4.7	+2,455	+3.2
Chautauqua	145,377	147,305	146,925	+1,928	+1.3	-380	-0.3
Chemung	98,706	101,537	97,656	+2,831	+2.9	-3,881	-3.8
Chenango	43,243	46,368	49,344	+3,125	+7.2	+2,976	+6.4
Clinton	72,722	72,934	80,750	+212	+0.3	+7,816	+10.7
Columbia	47,322	51,519	59,487	+4,197	+8.9	+7,968	+15.5
Cortland	41,113	45,894	48,820	+4,781	+11.6	+2,926	+6.4
Delaware	43,540	44,718	46,824	+1,178	+2.7	+2,106	+4.7
Dutchess	176,008	222,295	245,055	+46,287	+26.3	+22,760	+10.2
Erie	1,064,688	1,113,491	1,015,472	+48,803	+4.6	-98,019	-8.8
Essex	35,300	34,631	36,176	-669	-1.9	+1,545	+4.5
Franklin	44,742	43,931	44,929	-811	-1.8	+998	+2.3
Fulton	51,304	52,637	55,153	+1,333	+2.6	+2,516	+4.8
Genesee	53,994	58,722	59,400	+4,728	+8.8	+678	+1.2
Greene	31,372	33,136	40,861	+1,764	+5.6	+7,725	+23.3
Hamilton	4,267	4,714	5,034	+447	+10.5	+320	+6.8
Herkimer	66,370	67,407	66,714	+1,037	+1.6	-693	-1.0
Jefferson	87,835	88,508	88,151	+673	+0.8	-357	-0.4
Kings	2,627,319	2,602,012	2,230,936	-25,307	-1.0	-371,076	-14.3
Lewis	23,249	23,644	25,035	+395	+1.7	+1,391	+5.9
Livingston	44,053	54,041	57,006	+9,988	+22.7	+2,965	+5.5
Madison	54,635	62,864	65,150	+8,229	+15.1	+2,286	+3.6
Monroe	586,387	711,917	702,238	+125,530	+21.4	-9,679	-1.4
Montgomery	57,240	55,883	53,439	-1,357	-2.4	-2,444	-4.4

Table A-1. (continued)

County	Population			1960-1970 Change		1970-1980 Change	
	1960	1970	1980	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Nassau	1,300,171	1,428,838	1,321,582	+128,667	+9.9	-107,256	-7.5
New York	1,698,281	1,539,233	1,428,285	-159,048	-9.4	-110,948	-7.2
Niagara	242,269	235,720	227,354	-6,549	-2.7	-8,366	-3.5
Oneida	264,401	273,070	253,466	+8,669	+3.3	-19,604	-7.2
Onondaga	423,028	472,835	463,920	+49,807	+11.8	-8,915	-1.9
Ontario	68,070	78,849	88,909	+10,779	+15.8	+10,060	+12.8
Orange	183,734	221,657	259,603	+37,923	+20.6	+37,946	+17.1
Orleans	34,159	37,305	38,496	+3,146	+9.2	+1,191	+3.2
Oswego	86,118	100,897	113,901	+14,779	+17.2	+13,004	+12.9
Otsego	51,942	56,181	59,075	+4,239	+8.2	+2,894	+5.2
Putnam	31,722	56,696	77,193	+24,974	+78.7	+20,497	+36.2
Queens	1,809,578	1,987,174	1,891,325	+177,596	+9.8	-95,849	-4.8
Rensselaer	142,585	152,510	151,966	+9,925	+7.0	-544	-0.4
Richmond	221,991	295,443	352,121	+73,452	+33.1	+56,678	+19.2
Rockland	136,803	229,903	259,530	+93,100	+68.1	+29,627	+12.9
St. Lawrence	111,239	112,309	114,254	+1,070	+1.0	+1,945	+1.7
Saratoga	89,096	121,764	153,759	+32,668	+36.7	+31,995	+26.3
Schenectady	152,896	161,078	149,946	+8,182	+5.4	-11,132	-6.9
Schoharie	22,616	24,750	29,710	+2,134	+9.4	+4,960	+20.0
Schuyler	15,044	16,737	17,686	+1,693	+11.3	+949	+5.7
Seneca	31,984	35,083	33,733	+3,099	+9.7	-1,350	-3.8
Steuben	97,691	99,546	99,217	+1,855	+1.9	-329	-0.3
Suffolk	666,784	1,127,030	1,284,231	+460,246	+69.0	+157,201	+13.9
Sullivan	45,272	52,580	65,155	+7,308	+16.1	+12,575	+23.9
Tioga	37,802	46,513	49,812	+8,711	+23.0	+3,299	+7.1
Tompkins	66,164	77,064	87,085	+10,900	+16.4	+10,021	+13.0
Ulster	118,804	141,241	158,158	+22,437	+18.9	+16,917	+12.0
Warren	44,002	49,402	54,854	+5,400	+12.3	+5,452	+11.0
Washington	48,476	52,725	54,795	+4,249	+8.8	+2,070	+3.9
Wayne	67,989	79,404	84,581	+11,415	+16.8	+5,177	+6.5
Westchester	808,891	894,406	866,599	+85,515	+10.6	-27,807	-3.1
Wyoming	34,793	37,688	39,895	+2,895	+8.3	+2,207	+5.9
Yates	18,614	19,831	21,459	+1,217	+6.5	+1,628	+8.2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table A-2. NEW YORK STATE JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE
FISCAL YEAR 1983

Applicant groups	Total all ages	Under 20	20-24	25-39	40-54	55+
All applicants	1,130,081	130,558	254,048	470,650	198,228	76,597
Economically disadvantaged	325,733	33,551	58,097	152,459	67,738	13,888
Veterans a/	128,889	559	17,105	59,516	30,969	20,596
Vietnam Era a/	46,990	-	1,223	39,161	5,687	775
Women	558,406	67,403	113,746	227,619	111,710	37,928
Handicapped	84,848	2,678	7,379	37,436	28,127	9,228
Welfare recipients	250,592	18,638	44,925	125,822	52,674	8,533
Minority	466,457	59,020	93,128	205,279	87,240	21,790
Black, not Hispanic	291,566	45,386	63,510	123,177	47,203	12,290
Hispanic	161,173	12,683	26,986	75,605	37,153	8,746
Other	13,718	951	2,632	6,497	2,884	754
	Percentages of age groups in each applicant group b/					
All applicants	100.0	11.6	22.5	41.6	17.5	6.8
Economically disadvantaged	100.0	10.3	17.8	46.8	20.8	4.3
Veterans a/	100.0	0.4	13.3	46.2	24.0	16.0
Vietnam Era a/	100.0	0.0	2.6	83.3	12.1	1.6
Women	100.0	12.1	20.4	40.8	20.0	6.8
Handicapped	100.0	3.2	8.7	44.1	33.1	10.9
Welfare recipients	100.0	7.4	17.9	50.2	21.0	3.4
Minority	100.0	12.7	20.0	44.0	18.7	4.7
Black, not Hispanic	100.0	15.6	21.8	42.2	16.2	4.2
Hispanic	100.0	7.9	16.7	46.9	23.1	5.4
Other	100.0	6.9	19.2	47.4	21.0	5.5
	Percentages of applicant groups in each age group					
All applicants	100.0	100.0 a/	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically disadvantaged	28.8	25.7	22.9	32.4	34.2	18.1
Veterans	11.4	0.4	6.7	12.6	15.6	26.9
Vietnam Era	4.2	0.0	0.5	8.3	2.9	1.0
Women	49.4	51.6	44.8	48.4	56.4	49.5
Handicapped	7.5	2.1	2.9	8.0	14.2	12.0
Welfare recipients	22.2	14.3	17.7	26.7	26.6	11.1
Minority	41.3	45.2	36.7	43.6	44.0	28.4
Black, not Hispanic	25.8	34.8	25.0	26.2	23.8	16.0
Hispanic	14.3	9.7	10.6	16.1	18.7	11.4
Other	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.0

a. Detail does not add to total because of unknown age groups in the veteran categories.

b. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

SOURCE: Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS).

Table A-3. NEW YORK STATE JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS, SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP FISCAL YEAR 1983

Occupational group	All applicants	Economically disadvantaged	Veterans	Women	Handicapped	Welfare recipient	Youth *
All groups	987,709	305,695	124,087	486,335	81,823	240,660	174,823
Professional, technical, managerial	120,033	10,751	21,398	54,727	5,773	8,202	6,297
Clerical	248,847	63,676	14,931	186,253	13,829	47,354	65,398
Sales	44,426	8,104	6,197	21,417	2,679	6,127	8,587
Service	165,988	68,532	15,136	89,599	17,692	54,226	35,919
Agriculture, fishery, forestry	10,788	3,337	1,298	1,502	970	3,283	3,496
Processing	17,777	4,814	3,116	4,848	1,341	4,172	1,477
Machine trades	60,592	14,003	14,754	8,688	4,490	10,688	6,990
Benchwork	82,857	30,229	4,736	57,635	9,827	19,773	6,591
Structural work	82,754	26,481	21,227	8,528	6,999	19,679	10,676
Motor freight and transportation	31,695	9,749	9,765	1,628	2,829	7,638	2,854
Packaging and material handling	115,717	64,385	10,050	49,899	14,939	57,898	25,837
Other occupations	6,235	1,634	1,479	1,611	455	1,120	701
	Percentages of applicant groups in each occupational group						
All groups	100.0	30.9	12.6	49.2	8.3	24.4	17.7
Professional, technical, managerial	100.0	9.0	17.8	45.6	4.8	6.8	5.2
Clerical	100.0	25.6	6.0	74.8	5.6	19.2	26.3
Sales	100.0	18.2	13.9	48.2	6.0	13.8	19.3
Service	100.0	41.3	9.1	54.0	10.7	32.7	21.6
Agriculture, fishery, forestry	100.0	30.9	12.0	13.9	9.0	30.4	32.4
Processing	100.0	27.1	17.5	27.3	7.5	23.5	8.3
Machine trades	100.0	23.1	24.3	14.3	7.4	17.6	11.5
Benchwork	100.0	36.5	5.7	69.6	11.9	23.9	8.0
Structural work	100.0	32.0	25.7	10.3	8.5	23.8	12.9
Motor freight and transportation	100.0	30.8	30.8	5.1	8.9	24.1	9.0
Packaging and material handling	100.0	55.6	8.7	43.1	12.9	50.0	22.3
Other occupations	100.0	26.2	23.7	25.8	7.3	18.0	11.2

Table A-3. (continued)

Occupational group	All applicants	Economically disadvantaged	Veterans	Women	Handicapped	Welfare recipient	Youth *
	Percentages of occupational groups in each applicant group						
All groups	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, managerial	12.2	3.5	17.2	11.3	7.1	3.4	3.6
Clerical	25.2	20.8	12.0	38.3	16.9	19.9	37.4
Sales	4.5	2.7	5.0	4.4	3.3	2.5	4.9
Service	16.8	22.4	12.2	18.4	21.6	22.5	20.5
Agriculture, fishery, forestry	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.3	1.2	1.4	2.0
Processing	1.8	1.6	2.5	1.0	1.6	1.7	0.8
Machine trades	6.1	4.6	11.9	1.8	5.5	4.4	4.0
Benchwork	8.4	9.9	3.8	11.9	12.0	8.2	3.8
Structural work	8.4	8.7	17.1	1.8	8.6	8.2	6.1
Motor freight and transportation	3.2	3.2	7.9	0.3	3.5	3.2	1.6
Packaging and material handling	11.7	21.1	8.1	10.3	18.3	24.0	14.8
Other occupations	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4

* Under 22 years of age.

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Also, an individual may be classified in more than one applicant group. Applicants are more numerous on Table A-2 than on this table because applicants are limited to those assigned occupations.

SOURCE: Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS).

Table A-4. FULL- AND PART-TIME STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
16 YEARS AND OVER
NEW YORK STATE
1970-1983 *

(Numbers in thousands)

Population group and year	Full-time labor force					Part-time labor force			
		Employed		Unemployed, looking for full-time work			Employed on voluntary part-time	Unemployed, looking for part-time work	
	Total	Full time schedules	Part-time for economic reasons	Number	Percent of full-time labor force	Total		Total	Percent of part time labor force
All persons									
1970	6,438	6,045	124	270	4.2	989	927	61	6.2
1971	6,478	5,935	150	396	6.1	1,006	911	95	9.4
1972	6,413	5,862	153	398	6.2	1,067	964	103	9.6
1973	ina					ina			
1974	ina					ina			
1975	6,582	5,720	258	605	9.2	1,044	924	120	11.6
1976	6,662	5,755	261	647	9.7	1,014	873	141	13.9
1977	6,658	5,809	270	578	8.7	1,060	934	126	11.9
1978	6,750	5,995	272	482	7.1	1,080	959	121	11.2
1979	6,830	6,118	266	447	6 5	1,170	1,046	124	10.6
1980	6,822	6,026	303	492	7.2	1,160	1,050	110	9.5
1981	6,824	6,019	308	497	7.3	1,178	1,064	1[illegible]	9.7
1982	6,830	5,919	343	567	8.3	1,161	1,043	11[illegible]	10.1
1983	6,936	5,987	377	572	8.3	1,127	1,010	117	10.4

Table A-4. (continued)

Population group and year	Full-time labor force					Part-time labor force			
	Total	Employed		Unemployed, looking for full-time work		Total	Employed on voluntary part-time	Unemployed, looking for part-time work	
		Full time schedules	Part-time for economic reasons	Number	Percent of full-time labor force			Total	Percent of part time labor force
Male									
1980	4,179	3,751	136	291	7.0	384	338	46	11.9
1981	4,169	3,745	136	290	6.9	373	326	47	12.6
1982	4,187	3,689	159	339	8.1	353	307	47	13.3
1983	4,200	3,678	160	362	8.6	339	295	44	12.8
Female									
1980	2,643	2,275	168	201	7.6	776	712	64	8.3
1981	2,655	2,274	173	208	7.8	805	738	67	8.3
1982	2,643	2,230	184	228	8.6	807	737	71	8.7
1983	2,736	2,308	217	210	7.7	788	714	74	9.4
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
1980	298	183	53	63	21.0	291	234	56	19.3
1981	278	156	49	73	26.3	297	244	53	17.8
1982	255	137	48	69	27.1	289	236	53	18.2
1983	278	144	51	82	29.6	266	213	53	19.9

Table A-4. (continued)

Population group and year	Full-time labor force					Part-time labor force			
	Total	Employed		Unemployed, looking for full-time work		Total	Employed on voluntary part-time	Unemployed, looking for part-time work	
		Full time schedules	Part-time for economic reasons	Number	Percent of full-time labor force			Total	Percent of part time labor force
White									
1978	5,771	5,154	238	379	6.6	989	883	106	10.7
1979	5,779	5,219	228	332	5 7	1,064	959	105	9.9
1980	5,788	5,157	252	379	6.5	1,048	956	92	8.8
1981	5,725	5,115	260	350	6.1	1,064	966	97	9.1
1982	5,731	5,006	292	433	7 6	1,053	956	98	9.2
1983	5,812	5,060	324	429	7.4	1,017	922	96	9.4
Black and others **									
1978	979	841	35	103	10.5	90	76	14	16.0
1979	1,051	898	38	116	11.0	106	88	19	17.5
1980	1,035	869	51	115	11.1	112	94	18	15.8
Black									
1981	941	760	45	137	14.5	98	81	17	16.9
1982	915	747	46	121	13.3	86	69	17	19.5
1983	930	757	44	129	13.9	86	68	18	20.8
Hispanic									
1981	520	446	17	56	10.8	ina			
1982	551	450	30	71	12.8	ina			
1983	516	425	28	62	12.0	45	39	6	14.4

* Not all data are available for all years.
** Data for the period 1978-1980 include all races except white. Beginning with 1981 data are for blacks only.
ina = information not available.

Table A-5. DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT AND SELECTED POPULATION GROUP NEW YORK STATE 1976-1983*

Population group and year	Total unemployed (000's)	Reason (percent distribution)					
			Job losers				
		Total	Total	On layoff	Job leavers	Reentrants	New entrants
All persons 16 years and over							
1976	788	100.0	62.0	13.2	6.7	19.9	11.3
1977	703	100.0	60.5	ina	7.1	19.5	13.0
1978	602	100.0	52.9	ina	8.5	24.0	14.6
1979	570	100.0	48.7	ina	9.1	26.7	15.6
1980	596	100.0	54.7	ina	8.1	23.2	13.9
1981	611	100.0	53.2	15.0	9.1	23.4	14.3
1982	684	100.0	58.3	16.2	7.3	20.5	14.0
1983	689	100.0	59.3	15.4	6.0	19.3	15.4
Male							
1981	336	100.0	62.3	17.2	9.5	15.8	12.3
1982	385	100.0	66.6	18.0	7.0	14.9	11.5
1983	405	100.0	71.5	16.3	5.8	14.8	13.7
Female							
1981	275	100.0	41.9	12.3	8.7	32.7	16.7
1982	299	100.0	47.7	13.9	7.6	27.6	17.1
1983	284	100.0	50.1	14.2	6.3	25.7	17.9
Both sexes, 16-19 years							
1980	119	100.0	21.4	ina	5.4	27.9	45.4
1981	126	100.0	17.8	3.6	6.7	25.2	50.4
1982	121	100.0	20.3	3.0	5.8	25.3	48.6
1983	135	100.0	19.9	3.2	5.6	23.6	51.0

Table A-5. (continued)

Population group and year	Total unemployed (000's)	Reason (percent distribution)					
			Job losers				
		Total	Total	On layoff	Job leavers	Reentrants	New entrants
White							
1980	470	100.0	57.5	ina	8.1	22.1	12.2
1981	447	100.0	53.5	15.7	9.1	23.6	13.8
1982	530	100.0	58.4	16.9	8.1	20.4	13.1
1983	524	100.0	59.0	16.5	6.6	19.0	15.4
Black							
1981	153	100.0	52.9	13.5	7.5	23.8	15.8
1982	138	100.0	58.0	13.6	4.0	21.4	16.6
1983	147	100.0	61.4	12.3	3.7	19.7	15.3
Hispanic							
1981	63	100.0	55.2	15.3	12.4	19.3	13.0
1982	79	100.0	62.4	14.2	6.3	13.7	17.5
1983	68	100.0	63.8	16.9	6.7	13.3	16.2

* Not all data are available for all years.
ina = information not available.

Table A-6. DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND SELECTED POPULATION GROUP NEW YORK STATE 1970-1983 *

Population group and year	Total unemployed (000's)	Duration (percent distribution)							
		Total	Less than 5 weeks	5-14 weeks	15 weeks and over	15-26 weeks	27 weeks and over	27-51 weeks	52 weeks and over
All Persons									
1970	331	100.0	49.2	33.0	17.7	11.4	6.3	3.9	2.4
1971	490	100.0	40.4	31.9	27.8	16.1	11.7	7.9	3.8
1972	500	ina							
1973	404	ina							
1974	481	ina							
1975	726	100.0	29.8	29.1	41.1	19.1	22.0	13.5	8.5
1976	788	100.0	ina	56.7*	43.3	16.9	26.4	13.2	13.2
1977	703	100.0	31.6	26.7	41.7	16.4	25.3	12.0	13.3
1978	602	100.0	33.2	30.4	36.5	17.0	19.5	7.8	11.7
1979	570	100.0	38.3	31.7	30.1	16.6	13.5	6.0	7.5
1980	596	100.0	39.3	31.5	29.3	14.9	14.4	7.9	6.5
1981	611	100.0	37.4	31.4	31.2	14.8	16.4	7.0	9.3
1982	684	100.0	33.5	32.3	34.2	18.3	15.9	6.6	9.3
1983	689	100.0	30.0	29.1	41.0	17.8	23.2	9.6	13.6

Table A-6. (continued)

Population group and year	Total unemployed (000's)	Duration (percent distribution)							
		Total	Less than 5 weeks	5-14 weeks	15 weeks and over	15-26 weeks	27 weeks and over	27-51 weeks	52 weeks and over
Male									
1978	334	100.0	30.7	29.8	39.6	17.4	22.2	8.1	14.1
1979	308	100.0	33.7	30.9	35.4	19.5	15.9	6.3	9.6
1980	336	ina							
1981	336	100.0	34.4	31.1	34.5	14.6	19.9	8.5	11.4
1982	385	100.0	30.1	32.2	37.7	18.6	19.1	7.0	12.1
1983	405	100.0	24.8	29.1	46.1	19.1	27.0	10.0	17.0
Female									
1978	267	100.0	36.2	31.1	32.7	16.5	16.2	7.4	8.8
1979	263	100.0	43.6	32.6	23.8	13.2	10.6	5.6	5.0
1980	261	ina							
1981	275	100.0	40.9	31.9	27.2	15.1	12.1	5.4	6.7
1982	299	100.0	37.9	32.5	29.7	17.9	11.8	6.0	15.8
1983	284	100.0	37.3	29.1	33.6	15.9	17.7	9.0	8.8
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
1980	119	100.0	50.9	32.9	16.3	11.1	5.2	2.9	2.3
1981	126	100.0	48.1	31.8	20.1	12.0	8.1	3.7	4.4
1982	121	100.0	45.5	35.0	19.5	11.4	8.1	3.4	4.7
1983	135	100.0	41.6	33.0	25.4	13.1	12.3	7.1	5.2

Table A-6. (continued)

Population group and year	Total unemployed (000's)	Duration (percent distribution)							
		Total	Less than 5 weeks	5-14 weeks	15 weeks and over	15-26 weeks	27 weeks and over	27-51 weeks	52 weeks and over
White									
1978	485	100.0	35.3	30.1	34.7	16.5	18.2	7.9	10.3
1979	437	100.0	39.7	31.9	28.4	16.3	12.1	5.9	6.2
1980	470	100.0	39.3	32.1	28.6	15.3	13.3	7.7	5.6
1981	447	100.0	38.2	31.4	30.4	14.9	15.5	7.7	7.8
1982	530	100.0	34.7	33.1	32.2	17.7	14.5	6.4	8.1
1983	524	100.0	31.1	29.9	39.0	18.0	21.0	9.0	12.0
Black									
1981	153	100.0	36.3	31.0	32.8	14.0	18.8	4.9	13.9
1982	138	100.0	27.6	30.4	42.0	20.4	21.6	7.3	14.3
1983	147	100.0	26.1	25.4	48.5	17.3	31.1	11.2	19.9
Hispanic									
1981	63	100.0	39.8	30.5	29.7	12.5	17.2	7.3	9.9
1982	79	100.0	31.5	33.6	34.9	16.0	18.9	9.6	9.3
1983	68	100.0	28.3	34.2	37.5	18.4	19.1	7.4	11.7

* Not all data are available for all years.
** Data are for less than 15 weeks.
ina = information not available.

Table A-7. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTS IN SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS UNDER THE JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 1982

Service Delivery Areas	1983 annual averages			Individuals unemployed 15 weeks or longer in 1983	1980 economically disadvantaged individuals		
	Total unemployed	Unemployment rate	Excess unemployed		Total	16-21 years	22 years and over
Albany-Rensselaer-Schenectady counties	19,369	6.9	6,796	28,900	90,174	14,019	50,868
Allegany-Cattaraugus-Chautauqua counties	13,292	11.5	8,071	19,800	52,229	7,027	28,299
Broome-Tioga counties	9,577	7.8	4,076	13,000	39,075	6,002	21,661
Buffalo City-Cheektowaga/Tonawanda towns	32,227	13.5	21,490	45,500	120,208	14,982	68,218
Cayuga-Cortland-Tompkins counties	8,463	9.0	4,217	12,100	40,657	8,689	21,283
Chemung-Schuyler-Steuben counties	8,891	10.3	5,020	14,500	39,064	4,742	21,391
Clinton-Essex-Franklin-Hamilton counties	8,054	11.2	4,820	10,600	35,992	5,293	19,576
Columbia-Greene counties	3,900	9.2	1,984	5,000	17,372	1,715	10,544
Delaware-Otsego-Chenango counties	5,942	8.4	2,755	8,600	31,006	4,661	16,944
Dutchess-Putnam counties	9,223	6.2	2,501	14,300	33,477	3,864	19,764
Erie County balance 1/	19,879	9.9	10,871	26,200	41,496	4,933	24,311
Fulton-Montgomery-Schoharie counties	7,318	11.0	4,323	8,100	25,746	2,710	14,861
Genesee-Livingston-Orleans-Wyoming counties	10,706	11.2	6,403	15,000	28,426	3,842	15,324
Hempstead Town-Long Beach City	26,091	6.4	7,799	25,800	73,266	8,532	41,284
Herkimer-Madison-Oneida counties	14,565	8.8	7,149	21,500	70,782	9,371	38,963
Jefferson-Lewis counties	6,660	13.0	4,362	8,700	23,981	2,874	13,265
Monroe County balance 2/	13,190	5.7	2,819	19,300	31,998	6,040	17,558
Nassau County balance 3/	16,099	5.4	2,691	16,200	36,602	4,411	22,123
New York City	284,750	9.4	149,105	341,800	2,012,084	232,615	1,123,045
Niagara County	13,377	13.4	8,879	18,400	31,244	3,803	17,314
Onondaga County balance 4/	9,423	6.6	2,993	12,600	26,173	3,265	14,432

Table A-7. (continued)

Service Delivery Areas	1983 annual averages			Individuals unemployed 15 weeks or longer in 1983	1980 economically disadvantaged individuals		
	Total unemployed	Unemployment rate	Excess unemployed		Total	16-21 years	22 years and over
Ontario-Seneca-Wayne-Yates counties	11,006	10.1	6,081	14,600	32,376	4,045	18,078
Orange County	9,227	8.3	4,224	11,700	39,420	4,411	21,382
Oswego County	5,066	9.2	2,593	7,200	20,816	3,050	10,956
Rochester City	13,948	12.4	8,886	20,200	59,620	7,667	31,542
Rockland County	7,580	6.0	1,935	9,400	25,929	2,705	13,333
St. Lawrence County	4,226	9.8	2,287	6,600	27,680	4,277	14,576
Saratoga-Warren-Washington counties	9,701	8.0	4,265	14,100	41,615	5,200	22,610
Suffolk County	47,186	6.8	16,103	57,600	146,226	17,567	76,933
Sullivan County	2,182	7.7	910	3,200	14,727	1,791	8,753
Syracuse City	7,028	9.2	3,574	10,800	43,042	7,533	22,836
Ulster County	5,399	7.6	2,196	7,700	25,526	3,184	15,435
Westchester County balance 5/	18,364	5.0	1,944	24,300	67,965	7,369	40,798
Yonkers City	7,402	7.1	2,725	9,000	30,777	3,460	17,249

NOTE: Excess unemployment is defined as unemployment in excess of 4½ percent of the labor force. The economically disadvantaged are those persons whose family income was at or below the poverty level or 70 percent of the lower living standard income level, whichever was higher, according to the 1980 Census.

1. Erie County minus Buffalo City, Cheektowaga and Tonawanda towns.
2. Monroe County minus Rochester City.
3. Nassau County minus Hempstead Town and Long Beach City.
4. Onondaga County minus Syracuse City.
5. Westchester County minus Yonkers City.

Personal Income

Total personal income in New York State rose to $217.23 billion in 1982 according to the U.S. Department of Commerce, up 7.6 percent from 1981. Every county in the state shared in this expansion with Oswego (10.5 percent), Ulster (10.3 percent), Dutchess (10.2 percent), and Richmond (9.1 percent) counties leading the way.

Per capita income in New York State also rose from 1981 to 1982 with all counties registering gains. At $12,389 in 1982, per capita income in the state was up 7.5 percent from $11,523 a year earlier. Nassau was the leading county in the state in per capita income in 1982 at $17,858 and was ranked 16th among all counties in the United States. In New York State, Nassau was followed by Westchester ($17,658), New York ($16,337), Rockland ($14,717), and Monroe ($13,437) counties in per capita income levels in 1982. (See Appendix Table A-8.)

Table A-8. TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
NEW YORK STATE AND COUNTIES
1981 AND 1982

Area	Personal income					
	Total (In millions)			Per capita		
	1982	1981	Percent increase	1982	1981	Percent increase
New York State	$217,230	$201,884	7.6	$12,389	$11,523	7.5
Albany	3,532	3,284	7.5	12,425	11,527	7.8
Allegany	388	368	5.4	7,521	7,091	6.1
Bronx	11,544	10,703	7.9	9,925	9,212	7.7
Broome	2,367	2,186	8.3	11,112	10,278	8.1
Cattaraugus	702	666	5.3	8,180	7,755	5.5
Cayuga	722	695	3.9	9,067	8,722	4.0
Chautauqua	1,375	1,317	4.4	9,416	8,996	4.7
Chemung	942	912	3.3	9,887	9,484	4.2
Chenango	419	397	5.6	8,432	8,027	5.0
Clinton	630	594	6.1	7,821	7,432	5.2
Columbia	535	502	6.5	8,943	8,433	6.0
Cortland	412	392	5.1	8,493	8,033	5.7
Delaware	391	375	4.3	8,402	8,028	4.7
Dutchess	3,039	2,757	10.2	12,363	11,272	9.7
Erie	11,119	10,727	3.7	11,160	10,684	4.5
Essex	310	289	7.2	8,519	8,004	6.4
Franklin	331	313	5.8	7,534	7,010	7.5
Fulton	484	451	7.5	8,800	8,211	7.2
Genesee	565	552	2.4	9,519	9,259	2.8
Greene	363	343	5.9	8,919	8,433	5.8
Hamilton	42	39	8.0	8,413	7,793	8.0
Herkimer	608	580	4.8	9,139	8,736	4.6
Jefferson	784	738	6.2	9,020	8,448	6.8
Kings	22,912	21,295	7.6	10,227	9,545	7.1
Lewis	185	177	4.8	7,471	7,123	4.9
Livingston	530	496	7.0	9,248	8,711	6.2
Madison	564	534	5.7	8,651	8,169	5.9
Monroe	9,505	8,799	8.0	13,437	12,500	7.5
Montgomery	511	482	5.9	9,651	9,101	6.0
Nassau	23,508	21,738	8.1	17,858	16,549	7.9
New York	23,251	21,640	7.4	16,337	15,180	7.6
Niagara	2,304	2,247	2.6	10,401	9,998	4.0
Oneida	2,494	2,340	6.6	9,914	9,273	6.9
Onondaga	5,218	4,866	7.2	11,357	10,561	7.5
Ontario	914	854	7.0	10,224	9,603	6.5
Orange	2,861	2,632	8.7	10,792	10,023	7.7
Orleans	383	364	5.2	9,909	9,465	4.7
Oswego	1,087	983	10.5	9,535	8,697	9.6
Otsego	510	475	7.3	8,621	8,053	7.1
Putnam	906	837	8.3	11,550	10,719	7.8

Table A-8. (continued)

Area	Personal income					
	Total (In millions)			Per capita		
	1982	1981	Percent increase	1982	1981	Percent increase
Queens	$24,648	$22,651	8.8	$12,975	$11,957	8.5
Rensselaer	1,502	1,401	7.2	9,948	9,265	7.4
Richmond	4,379	4,012	9.1	12,173	11,254	8.2
Rockland	3,823	3,517	8.7	14,717	13,604	8.2
St. Lawrence	876	831	5.5	7,786	7,329	6.2
Saratoga	1,527	1,413	8.1	9,863	9,145	7.9
Schenectady	1,922	1,797	7.0	12,891	12,033	7.1
Schoharie	215	202	6.2	7,303	6,879	6.2
Schuyler	142	139	1.6	8,057	7,914	1.8
Seneca	327	308	6.1	9,940	9,156	8.6
Steuben	929	900	3.3	9,485	9,120	4.0
Suffolk	16,516	15,176	8.8	12,850	11,827	8.6
Sullivan	634	587	8.0	9,834	9,044	8.7
Tioga	478	444	7.7	9,611	8,832	8.8
Tompkins	802	749	7.1	9,132	8,537	7.0
Ulster	1,670	1,513	10.3	10,513	9,588	9.6
Warren	545	509	7.2	9,947	9,232	7.7
Washington	456	433	5.2	8,296	7,944	4.4
Wayne	865	808	7.0	10,064	9,477	6.2
Westchester	15,210	14,059	8.2	17,658	16,283	8.4
Wyoming	337	322	4.8	8,367	8,071	3.7
Yates	184	179	2.7	8,690	8,421	3.2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Public Assistance Programs

During 1982, a monthly average of 1,296,375 persons received public assistance benefits in New York State, down 51,225 (3.8 percent) from 1981. The vast majority of public assistance recipients during the year were in the Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) Program (83.6 percent), and within that program over two-thirds were children. The total number of persons in the ADC component declined by 2.4 percent from 1981 to 1982. Individuals receiving Home Relief averaged 201,414 in New York State during 1982, up 15.6 percent from 1981 and the highest level since 1976.

The table on the following page presents selected statistics on public assistance programs in New York State, by year, for the period 1975 to 1982. More information on the state's public assistance program is available from the New York State Department of Social Services.

Table A-9. MONTHLY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS OR CASES
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS, BY PROGRAM
NEW YORK STATE
1975 - 1982

Year	Total persons	Aid to Dependent Children			Emergency Assistance to		Home Relief			
		Total persons	Children	Adults	Families Persons	Adults Persons	Total persons	Family Cases	Family Persons	One-person cases
1975	1,459,651	1,217,265	855,582	361,683	26,158	907	215,321	26,126	116,728	98,593
1976	1,484,145	1,231,361	856,803	374,558	17,152	1,471	234,161	27,186	110,504	123,657
1977	1,430,556	1,213,391	836,968	376,423	19,980	1,568	195,617	18,257	65,514	130,103
1978	1,358,744	1,154,517	802,845	351,672	24,171	1,255	178,801	15,401	53,659	125,142
1979	1,302,844	1,104,841	765,733	339,108	27,250	1,164	169,589	13,805	46,497	123,092
1980	1,327,636	1,102,390	759,456	342,933	55,790	1,048	168,408	13,069	43,078	125,330
1981	1,347,600	1,110,437	757,716	352,721	61,917	INA	174,306	13,302	43,673	130,633
1982	1,296,375	1,084,121	728,832	355,289	10,124	INA	201,414	16,434	52,876	148,538

INA = Information not available.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Public High School Dropouts

The public high school dropout rate (see definition at end of table) climbed 0.4 percentage point to 6.9 percent during the 1982-1983 school year; this represented 60,834 individuals. Despite an increase of 523 in the number of dropouts from year to year, the 1982-1983 level was considerably below the more than 71,000 dropouts during the peak 1978-1979 school year.

New York City public high schools had a dropout rate of 13.7 percent during the 1982-1983 school year, up from 12.4 percent a year earlier. In terms of absolute number, there were 39,176 dropouts from New York City's public high schools during the 1982-1983 school year, up 1,816 from the previous school year. Dropouts from public high schools in New York City during the 1982-1983 school year accounted for 64 percent of all public high school dropouts in New York State.

The following table presents a summary of the number of public high school dropouts and the dropout rate by school year for the period 1970-1971 to 1982-1983 for New York State and New York City:

Table A-10. PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS AND RATES*
NEW YORK STATE - NEW YORK CITY
1970-1971 THROUGH 1982-1983

School year	New York State		New York City	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1970-1971	57,511	5.8	34,301	10.4
1971-1972	57,922	5.6	34,133	10.3
1972-1973	60,230	5.7	35,124	10.4
1973-1974	60,003	5.7	33,783	9.9
1974-1975	57,975	5.4	33,336	9.8
1975-1976	63,163	5.9	36,985	10.8
1976-1977	65,765	6.1	37,662	10.8
1977-1978	67,861	6.4	39,428	11.6
1978-1979	71,006	6.8	42,094	12.6
1979-1980	65,971	6.6	38,432	11.9
1980-1981	65,229	6.7	39,203	12.4
1981-1982	60,311	6.5	37,360	12.4
1982-1983	60,834	6.9	39,176	13.7

* The percent of students in grades 9-12 who leave school during the academic year and do not enroll in another school.

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

G L O S S A R Y

GLOSSARY

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY CONCEPTS

1. Total Employment and Total Unemployment

Civilian labor force. The sum of total employed and total unemployed persons by place of residence.

Employed persons. Employed persons comprise: a) all those who during the survey week did any work at all as paid employees, or in their own business, profession, or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, and, b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for the time off, and and whether or not they were seeking other jobs.

Unemployed persons. Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week, who made specific efforts to find a job within the past 4 weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, and a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Unemployment rate. The total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of total employment and unemployment combined, that is, as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

2. Nonagricultural Employment

Employment, nonfarm. Estimates include all nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in an area for which workers received pay for any part of the pay period that included the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation are included, but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic workers in private households are excluded.

Nonagricultural establishments. All employing units except commercial and noncommercial farms, international government, and private households.

NOTE: The concepts of employed and unemployed under the Employment Security programs, the Current Population Survey and the Census all attempt to measure identical categories but use different methodologies.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Nonagricultural wage and salary estimates are classified in accordance with the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, prepared by the Statistical Policy Division, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, except for government employment, which is classified in accordance with the 1967 edition. Coverage of the classification "services and miscellaneous" for New York State includes: the "Services Industry Division," "Forestry," "Fisheries," selected services relating to agriculture and nonclassifiable establishments. (A manufacturing industry is an aggregation of establishments producing a single product or a closely related group of products. An establishment which manufactures more than one product is classified by its most important product as determined by its share of value added at the establishment.)

3. Hours and Earnings

Earnings, average. The figures are calculated on a "gross" basis, reflecting basic hourly and incentive wage rates, also premium pay for overtime and shift work as well as output of workers paid on an incentive plan.

For manufacturing, the averages cover production and related workers. For nonmanufacturing, the averages cover all nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors (e.g., office workers, sales workers, custodial workers), unless otherwise specified, in selected industries.

Earnings differ from wage rates. Earnings are the actual return to the worker for a stated period of time; rates are the amounts stipulated for a given unit of work or time.

Earnings, average hourly. Represent payrolls divided by total number of hours worked or paid for (including paid holiday, vacation, and sick-leave hours) during the period reported.

Earnings, average weekly. Derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings. Therefore, weekly earnings are affected not only by changes in average hourly earnings but also by changes in length of the workweek.

Hours, average weekly. The workweek information relates to the hours for which pay was received and differs from the standard or scheduled hours; the average is derived by dividing the total hours worked or paid for (including paid holiday, vacation, and sick-leave hours) during the reference week by the number of employees. Factors such as overtime cause average weekly hours to exceed standard hours while unpaid absenteeism, labor turnover, part-time work, and stoppages cause average weekly hours to be lower than scheduled hours. Group averages further reflect differences in the workweek of component industries.

Production workers. Includes working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and watchman services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with the above production operations. Excludes supervisory employees (above the working-foreman level) and their clerical staffs, routemen, salesmen, and force-account construction workers.

4. Unemployment Insurance Program

Beneficiary. An individual who filed a valid original claim, established a benefit year, and received at least one benefit payment for a full or partial week of unemployment during his or her benefit year. Beneficiary characteristics data are obtained for the mid-week of the month. In this report, characteristics data on beneficiaries were obtained from an unduplicated count of persons who received a benefit payment in 1982.

Industry. The industrial classification of beneficiaries is based on that of the chargeable employer, that is, the employer whose account is debited for the benefit payment--usually the last employer.

Unemployment benefits. Amounts paid to eligible claimants with respect to their unemployment.

5. Job Service

Active applicants. Jobseekers registered with the Job Service, whose applicant record, on a given day, has not expired. Generally, applicant records become inactive within 2 to 6 months if no reportable service occurs in the intervening months.

Applicant placed. The hiring by an employer of an individual referred by the employment service for a job or interview providing that the employment service completed all of the following steps: a) prepared a job order form prior to referral; b) made prior arrangements with the employer for the referral of an individual or individuals; c) referred an individual who had not been specifically designated by the employer; d) verified from a reliable source, preferably the employer that the individual had entered on the job; and e) recorded the placement on appropriate employment service forms.

Job applicant registered. An applicant whose availability for referral to job opportunities, training, and/or employability development services has been officially recorded on an application.

Job opening filled. Job opening for which an applicant referred by a local office has been hired by an employer and has entered on the job.

ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System). A computer system providing data printouts on a wide range of Job Service operations concerning job orders, job applicants and departmental programs.

Job Bank. A computerized system for listing employers' job orders given to Job Service local offices and through which applicants seek jobs through daily updates of available employment opportunities.

Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT). A dictionary, prepared by the U.S. Department of Labor, which classifies occupations by title and code, and gives an extensive analysis and description of the job duties each occupation entails and what traits are needed by workers.

6. Job Training Partnership Act of 1982 (JTPA)

This law is designed to provide remedial education, training and employment assistance to low income and unemployed youths and adults primarily through a locally-based program delivery system. It is composed of five titles or major sections:

Title I - deals with state and local service delivery system and general program and administrative issues.

Title II - authorizes funding and sets forth requirements for training services to be provided at the local level for disadvantaged youth and adults.

Title III - provides for a separate, state-administered training and employment aid program for dislocated workers which requires state consultation with local private industry councils at key points of decisionmaking.

Title IV - establishes funding and requirements for federally administered activities including: programs for Native Americans, migrant workers and veterans; Job Corps; research, demonstration, evaluation, training and technical assistance; labor market information systems; and functions of the National Commission for Employment Policy.

Title V - contains miscellaneous provisions and training-related changes to other federal laws, including: amendments to the Wagner-Peyser Act altering funding to state employment service agencies and requiring joint planning between the job training and employment service delivery systems; and amendments to the Social Security Act affecting coordination between the job training delivery and the Work Incentive Program carried out by state and local welfare agencies.

7. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's in New York State include the following:

SMSA name	Counties included
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	Albany, Montgomery, Rensselaer, Saratoga, and Schenectady
Binghamton	Broome and Tioga; Susquehanna County, PA
Buffalo	Erie and Niagara
Elmira	Chemung
Glens Falls	Warren and Washington
Nassau-Suffolk	Nassau and Suffolk
Newburgh-Middletown	Orange
New York, New York	New York City (Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond), Westchester, Rockland, and Putnam; and Bergen County, New Jersey
Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Rochester	Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, and Wayne
Syracuse	Madison, Onondaga, and Oswego
Utica-Rome	Herkimer and Oneida